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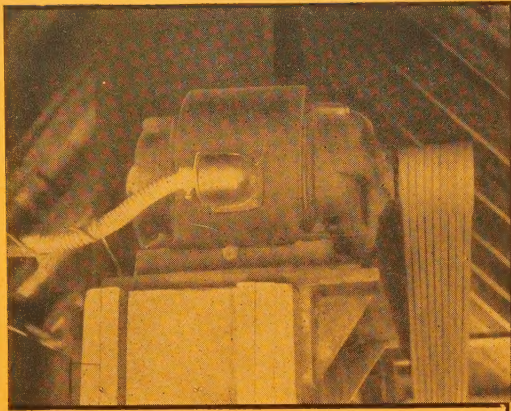
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 23, 1931 Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

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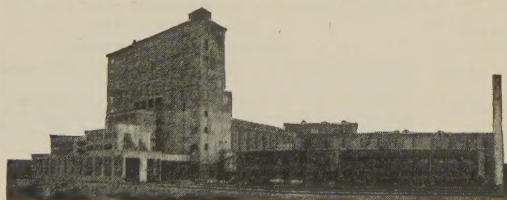
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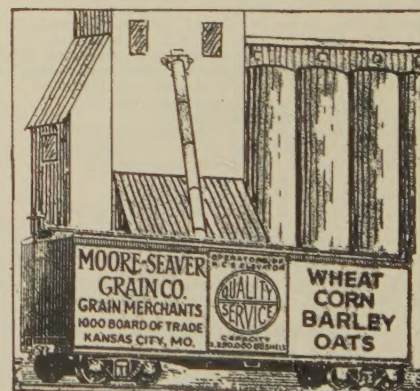


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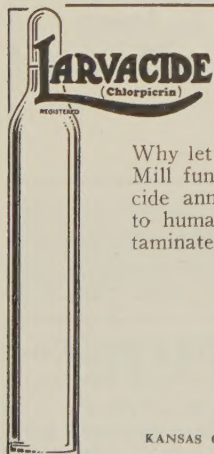
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A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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Consolidated
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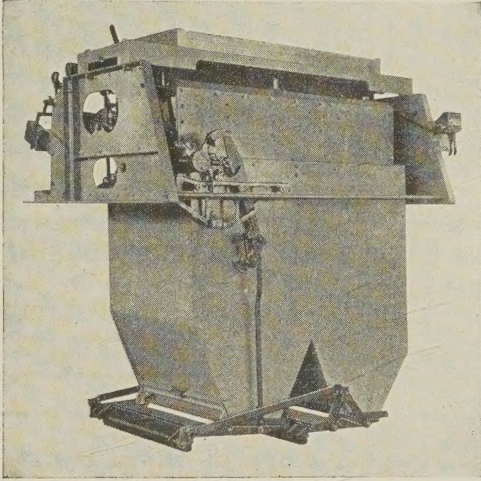


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3000 bushels of oats per hour

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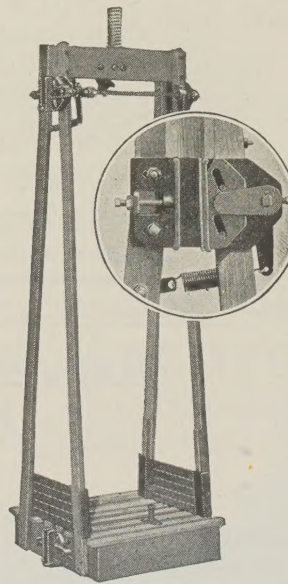
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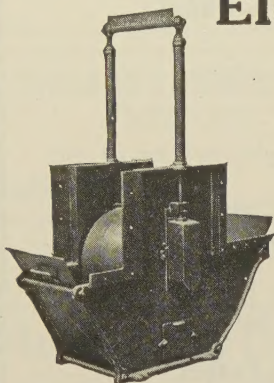
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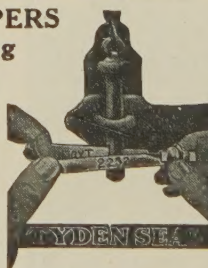
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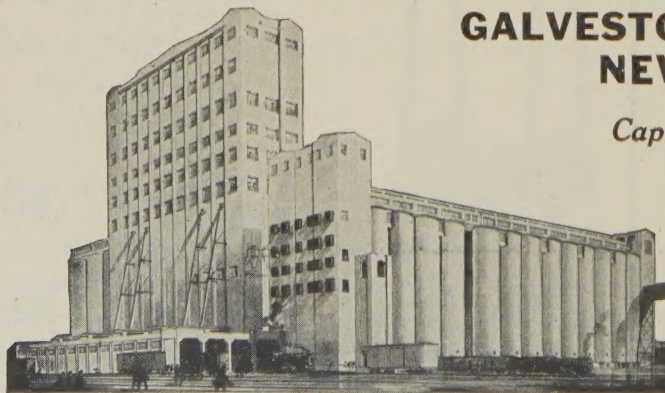
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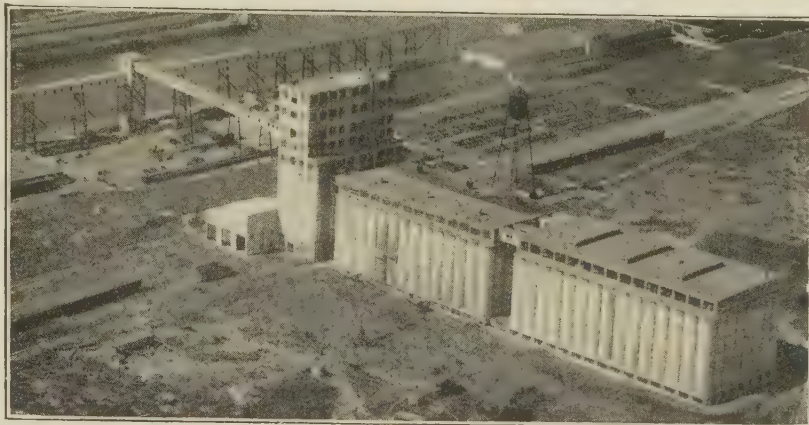
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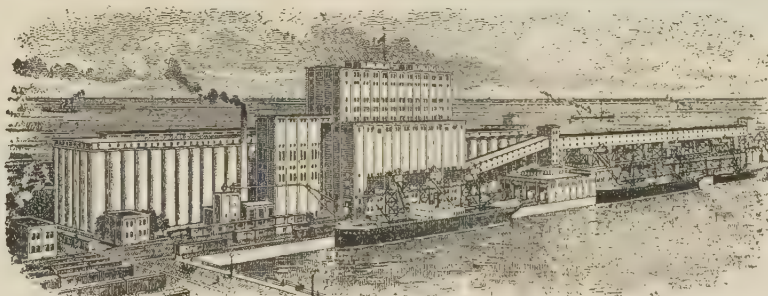
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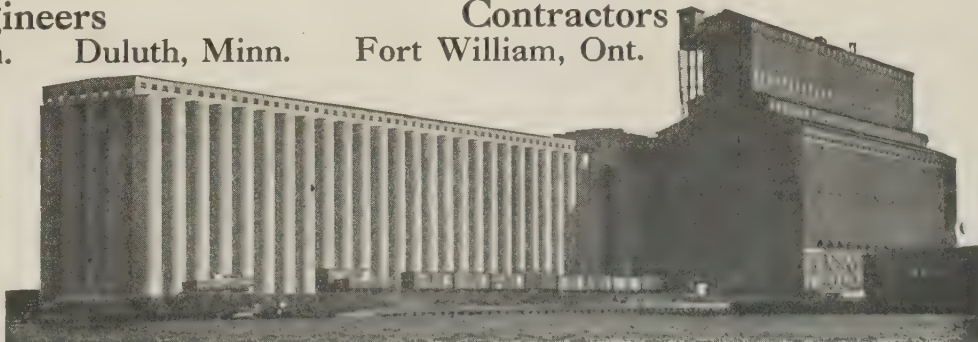
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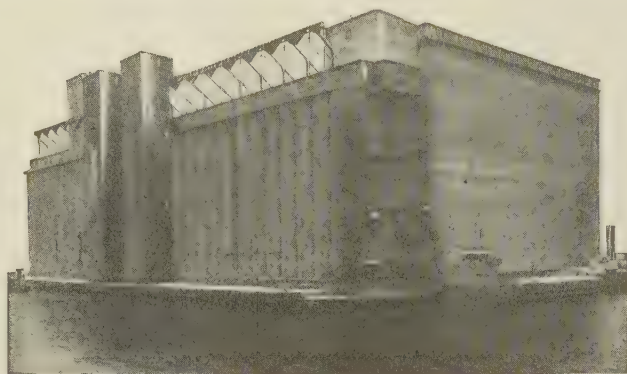
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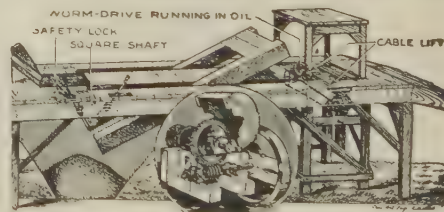
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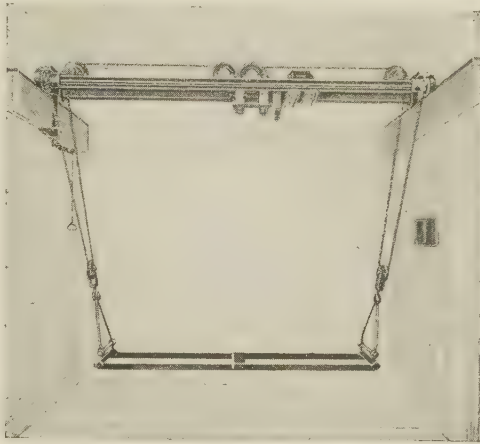
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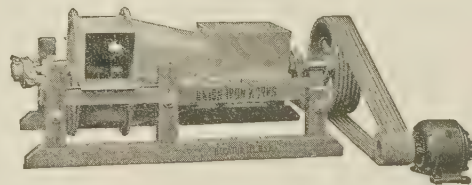
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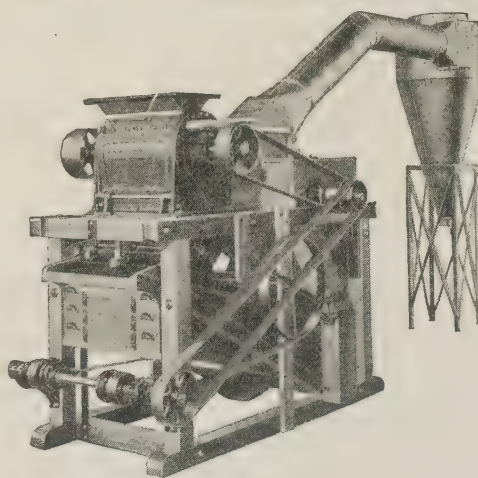
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ILLINOIS—Line of seven good elevators for sale in Edgar County. Storage capacity one million bushels. B. & O. and Nickel Plate billing. Price and details on request. Address 67R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Concrete Grain Tanks, 60,000 bushel capacity; located in best wheat section of state. Also five iron clad elevators within radius of fourteen miles. Concrete tanks for sale cheap to settle estate. Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

CENTRAL INDIANA—35,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R.; good territory; no competition; grinding; feed; seed; fertilizer; fencing and coal yard equipped with conveyor. A bargain if taken soon. Write 67Q13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—7,000 bus. elevator and feed business for sale; electric power; hammer mill. Now handling 150 cars of grain, coal, feed, ice and salt per year. All equipment in good repair. Best feed territory in this part of state. Price on request. Address 67T18 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

WESTERN IOWA—Grain elevator and flour mill for sale; excellent grain territory; main line railroad; splendid retail business. Address 67S3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

THREE FARMS in exchange for grain elevator. J. S. Coon, State Bank Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

FEED MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

NEW YORK—Feed Mill and 10,000 bus. elevator for sale to close estate. Good business in prosperous community; located on NYC R. R. Small down payment. Address Citizens State Bank Real Estate Agency, Lyndonville, N. Y.

GRAIN STORAGE FOR RENT

INDIANA—Grain Storage For Rent. We have available 50,000 bushels of excellent storage on Nickel Plate R. R. Licensed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Transits in effect east and south. Address Hoosier Grain & Sup. Co., Bluffton, Ind.

NORTH WEST IOWA—Storage for rent, 10,000 sq. ft. floor space. A real distributing point for flour, feed, seeds, salt, etc. Trucking service to surrounding territory. Served by three railroads. Also 50,000 bu. grain storage available. Transits established. Central Grain Corp., Shelton, Iowa.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—Elevator, feed mill and coal yard for sale; doing good business; well located in good farming community. Address 67T9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO—Grain Elevator and Feed Mill for sale. Ample facilities for handling mill feeds and grain in straight cars, split cars or truck loads. Private switch. Exceptional exclusive location. Established 67 years. Good established business and trade connections. For details address 67T7 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MILL WANTED TO RENT

WANT TO BUY OR RENT 25 or 50 bbl. mill in Northwest. K. P. McLean, 910 West Court St., Pendleton, Oregon.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IOWA—An unusual opportunity to buy one or four line yards in northwestern part of state. Priced to sell. Handle grain, coal, lumber and implements. Address 67S5 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

CENTRAL INDIANA—150 bbl. flour mill for sale; running 12 to 18 hours per day. Water power; new and up-to-date machinery; hammermill; feed mixer; electric truck dump; new 20 ton scale. For sale cheap. Will consider terms. Write 67T8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Elevator Manager wants position as manager of elevator. Now manager of Englewood Co-op. Good references. Address E. R. Norton, Englewood, Kans.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent of terminal or mill elevator; 15 years actual experience blending and operating terminal elevator; am familiar with all feed and elevator machinery. Can go anywhere. Best of refs. Write 67Q8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

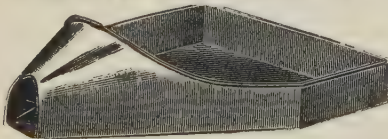
EXPERIENCED MANAGER wanted for country elevator. Also, sell lumber, coal, building supplies. State full information, salary, references first letter. Only local N. Ill. men considered. Address 67R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES WANTED

WANT TO BUY 25-h.p. gas or oil stationary engine, used, for elevator. Address Brems Grain Co., R. F. D., Knox, Ind.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

SCALES FOR SALE—Richardson and Fairbanks-Morse 4, 6, 8 and 15 bushel. Excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED

Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SEEDS WANTED

GRIMM ALFALFA Seed Wanted. Send Samples. W. A. Simpson & Co., 110 South St., Baltimore, Md.

SUBMIT SAMPLES new crop Red Top. Advise quantity on hand. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for Timothy. Please send samples. North American Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAY**HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE**

Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 42 "Special" for \$1.75 each; also one Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, exceptionally low price. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS—One 8 duct Hall Distributor and one 4 bushel Richardson Scale for sale. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

PULLEYS, Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR QUICK SALE—One 24 inch Bauer Attrition Mill for sale with two 20-h.p. motors, direct connected, rebuilt and in good condition. Priced low. Address 67R10, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mills, Driers, Bag Closing Machines, Steel Elevator legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt. Richardson and Fairbanks Morse 1, 4, 8, and 15-bu. Automatic Scales. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers and Belting. Write us for specifications and prices. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

BATCH MIXERS. Any capacity. New Horizontal type. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Two No. 260 Eureka Double Row Magnetic Separators for sale, brand new, uncrated, manufactured by S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y. Will sell for \$125 each. Continental Rubber Works, Erie, Pa.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Air Blast Car Loader; 1 Car Puller; 1 Large Dings Magnetic Pulley; Elevators, all sizes; 2-ton Freight Elevator; 1 Humphrey Manlift; Belt Conveyors; ½, 1, 4 and 7-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Hopper Scales; Exact Weight Scales; 1000 lb. Batch Mixer, Cold Molasses Mixer; 1 Bag Piler; 1 Special New Wheat Cleaner; Cleaners and Separators, all makes and sizes; 1 Corn Cutter; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; Corn Shellers; Corn Meal Bolters; Corn Scourers; Hammer Mills, new and used; 18, 20, 22 and 24" Motor Driven Attrition Mills; all sizes in Belt Driven Mills; Diesel Engines and Motors. Special price on 28" Canvas Belt. Everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. We Sell for Less. Write your Wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt

of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER

Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

**MACHINES WANTED**

MACHINERY FOR 250 bbl. Mill wanted. Must be in A1 condition and priced right. Plansifter, Allis or Wolf preferred. Address Box 193, Stratford, Texas.

PORTABLE FEED GRINDER Hammer Mill wanted. State name of mill and engine, length of usage and full description. Quote lowest cash price. Address Box 38, Wakarusa, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Price Current Books Reduced for Clearance

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

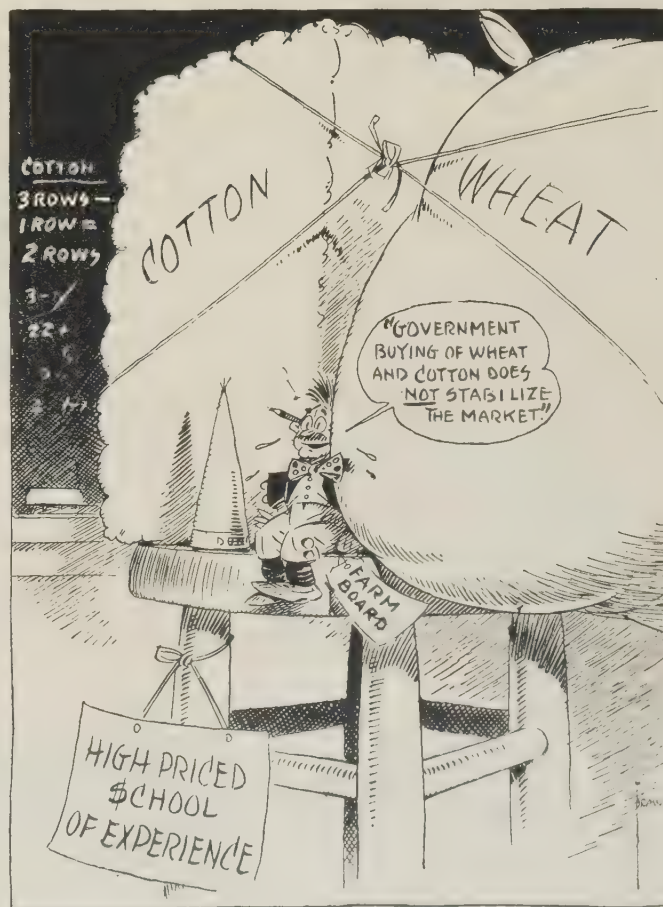
WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

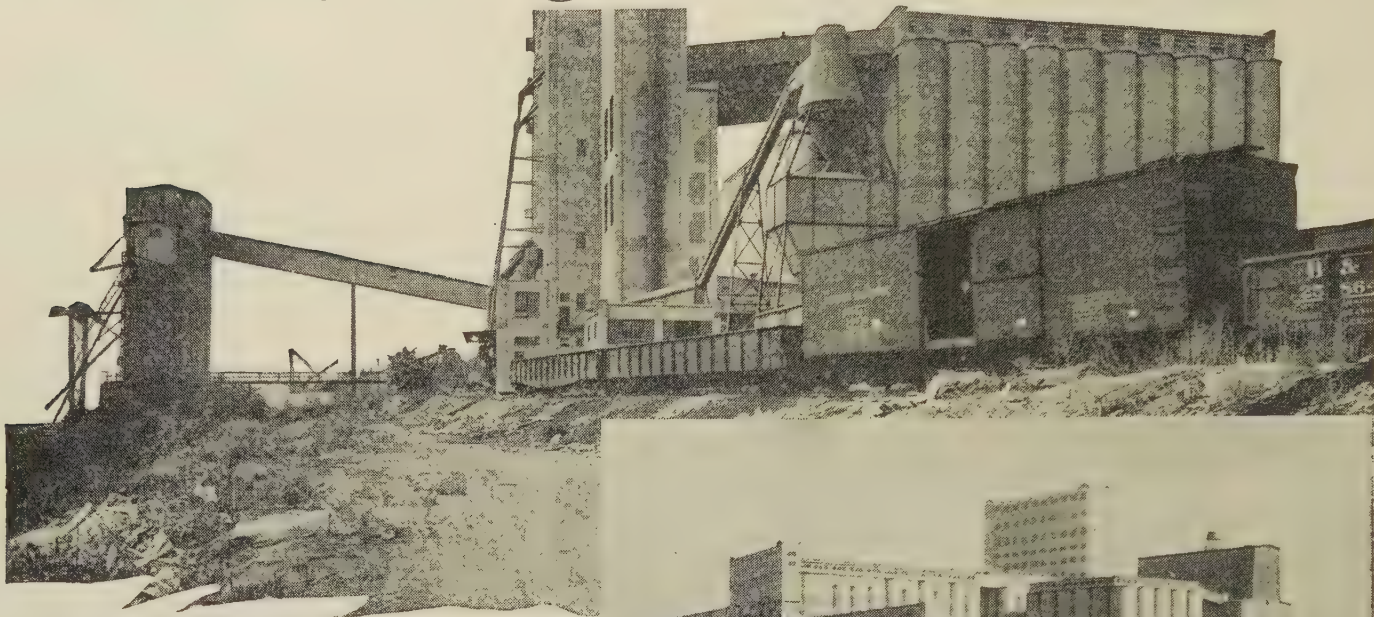
See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

It Took the Dunce Over Two Years to Learn the First Lesson



From the New York Tribune

The buyer's *greatest protection*



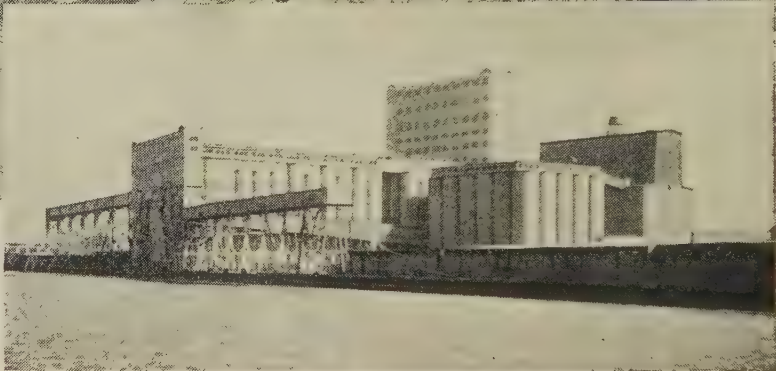
IT is a recognized principle of modern business that the buyer's greatest protection is the reputation of the manufacturer. Shrewd buyers purchase accordingly, especially when selecting a product with which they are not thoroughly familiar.

Is the manufacturer generally recognized as the producer of a quality product, and as being reliable and fair in his dealings? Does he advertise his product nationally, and does he stand back of it with a reasonable guarantee?

If he does, the buyer has the strongest possible assurance of receiving full value for the money expended.

The buyer of Diamond Belts has these assurances in fullest measure. For Diamond Grain Belts are advertised nationally. The manufacturer guarantees them to be free from defects in material and workmanship. During a long period of years they have been recognized and specified by acknowledged experts in the grain industry. They are operating economically in many well-known elevators all over the country.

When considering the purchase of belting, write our nearest branch office for quotation.



FOR transmission belt needs in elevator and mill, our Indian Red is most successful—being used by some of the largest mills in the United States. Pamphlet upon request.

At Top: Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo., Edwin Ahlskog, Contracting Engineer. Belts by Diamond.

Middle Photo: The new Galveston Elevator designed by Horner & Wyatt. Several miles of Diamond belts are in use here, with equipment furnished by The Webster Mfg. Co.

Above: B. & O. Terminal Elevator at Locust Point, Baltimore, erected by M. A. Long Co. Nine and a half miles of Diamond belting have been in operation here since 1924.

THE **DIAMOND**

RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

AKRON, OHIO



Distributors in principal cities. Branches at Akron, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1931

EVEN the live stock men, who are close to the farmers, are demanding the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, in resolutions adopted at the National Stock Yards.

ADVERTISING in your local papers, phoning advices of your receipt of new seeds or feeds, or mailing letters describing your full line will help to bring new and old customers to your elevator. Try it.

GOV. GIFFORD PINCHOT says, "the Farm Board is nothing but a costly lemon." When Congress gets full information regarding the wasteful disposal of the revolving fund it will say many other things.

SCABBY BARLEY is not expected to be a problem in the markets this season, and the German government could well withdraw its embargo on shipments from certain parts of the United States.

ROBBERIES of grain offices continue to be reported in unusual number, so it is imperative that elevator owners adopt every precaution to protect their property against midnight marauders.

WHEN treating wheat for fall seeding the grain dealer should lay emphasis on the thoro incorporation of the carbonate dust with the kernels by agitation in a mechanical and power driven mixer.

OPEN BINS and unguarded moving machinery are disclosed by our news items of this number as a prime factor in taking the lives of elevator workmen. Neither of these hazardous features should be tolerated in any elevator.

CARBON BISULFID may be authorized by the Department of Agriculture as a fumigant, but this does not permit the grain handler to violate his insurance policy, that will be void if he employs this explosive agent.

IT WAS supposed that the old Kansas Pool had dropped litigation against members to force compliance with the penalty clause, but the Supreme Court of Kansas in July, 1931, again decides adversely to the Pool in a decision reported elsewhere.

THE NEWSPAPERS continue to publish cartoons illustrating the extravagant blunders of the Federal Farm Board and the injury done farmers. We reproduce a few of the many received in each number. They are good. Do not miss any of them.

GRAIN DEALERS everywhere will be most welcome to attend the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Houston, Texas, October 12, 13 and 14 and we sincerely hope all will be there.

A **LARGE CROP** of good corn is in prospect. Much of it will be handled by the elevators. Corn elevator operators should be preparing now, by putting their houses in top-notch shape so they will experience no operating difficulties when the heavy movement starts.

OATS of good quality suited to cereal milling are not to be found this season in the usual territory west of the upper Mississippi River, and this gives dealers not ordinarily shipping to cereal mills an opportunity to realize a better price than when sold as in other years for feed.

DEFECTIVE SCALES can destroy a grain merchants standing in his community quicker than any other factor in his business. Hence it behooves every grain buyer to have his scales inspected frequently and thus insure a square deal for his patrons as well as for himself. It does not pay to buy grain over any scales unless you know they are weighing accurately.

HOLDING corn off the market as contemplated by Iowa Farmers Elevators, it should be understood, is a speculation. As such those concerned go into it with their eyes open. Managers of farmers' elevators can protect their companies by having it distinctly agreed that all corn so held is for the account of the individuals and not the company. A disastrous ending will raise the question as to who must bear the loss.

FORTUNATELY for the drouth stricken districts of the spring wheat territory seed wheat is obtainable on most favorable terms and elevator men of that district owe it to their patrons to see that everyone is well supplied with smut free seed of superior quality.

JUDGING from reports now creeping into the daily press in different sections of the country, the methods and the practices of the subsidiaries of the Farmers National Grain Corporation are not withstanding the vigilant scrutiny of the real friends of the farmer.

THE CARELESS ATTITUDE of a hammer mill operator who did not believe he needed a magnetic separator ahead of the grinder, in spite of evidence of metal going into the mill with grain may not get him into trouble, but if it does not he can consider himself a very lucky fellow.

BEFORE settling with the claimant under a chattel mortgage the grain buyer may save himself the entire amount due by checking up the filing date of the mortgage. In some states, as in Indiana, the mortgage is void as against a buyer of grain if not filed within 10 days.

TO GRIND feed at a profit it goes without saying that the elevator man must know his costs; but how many do know. Very few, as developed by the questionnaire published elsewhere, which is well worth study by dealers for suggestions on factors to be included in any estimate of costs.

FEEDING DIFFERENTIALS on grain, showing the prices at which grains are equal to each other in feeding value, have been established. Their ratio is given in the Feed Department of this number. Grain and feed dealers will perform a service to their patrons by posting them on their bulletin boards.

NO DEALER can determine his profits without first accurately computing his costs. This means taking into consideration every item that enters into the cost of doing business. An accurate cost system will show the weak spots in the elevator operator's activities, and enable him to adopt measures for their correction.

GRADING of farmers' wagon wheat by an officially licensed inspector as practiced at one country station in the Pacific Northwest relieves the buyers of the burden of explaining why they can not pay more. As the official rules do not recognize the protein content they still have the protein percentage to argue about.

THE FARM BOARD in declaring that it will buy no more wheat or cotton has promised to give Congress "a full report." If it really does report on all its bungling practices Congress will not dare to give it another penny of the taxpayers' money. The stronger the demand for detailed information on just how it has squandered its revolving fund the more will it be required to disclose.

THE DROUGHT in the Northwest is leading to low prices on farm feeder stock and those who are fortunate enough to live in territory with plenty of feed, and banks that still have faith in the possibilities for making money at feeding, are in position to pick up bargains. Some grain dealers feed cattle with pleasing profit.

THE FARM organizer is again working his farm relief racket on the farmers of your district and depending largely on the misrepresentation of merchants dealing in agricultural products to convince the farmers of their need of pooling grain. Dealers owe it to their farmer patrons to show up these perennial grafters.

THE FARM BOARD continues to assume a paternal attitude. Reports are rife that it is advising the farmers to avoid increasing the hog crop. At present prices of grain hogs are almost the only hope for profit. They could go down to 4 or 5 cents and still be profitable. Have farmers any confidence in Farm Board advice.

COLLECT TELEGRAMS have become a tax on the feed trade where salesmen have been too ready to suggest to a prospect not ready to buy that "When you are ready to buy send us a collect wire." By the time the recipient has paid for the quotation and the counter offer a little less and the decline of the offer he has paid for 5 to 7 messages that have resulted in no business.

"WHEAT ACCEPTED in Payment for Peaches," is the gist of many signs posted along the highways in the peach growing districts of northern Utah. Wheat has been retailing at 75 cents to 90 cents per 100 lbs. and peaches have been selling for 25 cents to \$1 per bu. Offers of trade are mostly on a bushel for bushel basis. There is another chance for the Farm Board to make a peach of a trade.

DID YOU ever stop to think what are the actual factors contributing to the prosperity of your community? All of the local merchants are depending upon the citizens of the town and farms nearby for their business and naturally should do everything in their power to promote the common interests of their fellow merchants. The Postal Savings Banks and the chain stores which take cash out of the community yet spend little in it, seldom exhibit any interest in the community so are not entitled to the patronage of any citizen really interested in the welfare of the community. The greater the buying power of the grain producers of your territory, the better will business be with the local merchants. Hence, all are directly affected by the depressing influence of the Farm Board's large stocks of wheat and cotton. It is directly to the interest of every town merchant to help the farmers of the surrounding territory against the pernicious influence of the bungling Stabilization Corporation, which has reduced the farmers buying power by more than 65%.

FARMERS' intentions to seed acreage to wheat as reported by the Department of Agriculture are no reliable guide to the acreage to be actually sown to wheat. In 1925 farmers sowed 8 per cent less than the reported intended acreage, while in 1923 they showed 3 per cent more than intended. Farmers often change their plans and always resent all efforts of Peeking Toms to learn their intentions.

THE FEDERATION of American Business should be encouraged in its efforts to get the Government out of business when the Farmers National Grain Corporation directors esteem its activities sufficiently dangerous to warrant a manifesto issued Sept. 18 patting themselves on the back and making unsupportable claims of having paid the growers \$150,000,000 more for their crops than they would have realized but for the Farm Board. How ridiculous.

THE DECISION by the Supreme Court of South Dakota reported elsewhere defining a terminal market makes it clear that the designation "grain terminal" market is too broad, by differentiating between a market that handles one grade of wheat in a large way and one that handles another in a large way, so that Minneapolis is not a terminal market for durum wheat, altho commonly accepted as a terminal market for all grains and flaxseed.

WHAT government by bureaucracy means is indicated by the action of the Sec'y of Agriculture in reducing the yardage charges on live stock on the Denver market from 35 to 28c per head. Irrespective of whether the charge is reasonable or not the yards should have a day in court to review the order of the Sec'y. By the same token the Sec'y could order a reduction in the commission rate on grain futures. Away with all autocrats.

SOY BEANS are of uncertain market value on this crop with an unsold million bushels bought above a dollar by government financed agencies in storage. It is therefore not advisable to load up with soy beans unless an outlet is assured at a profitable price. The acreage was increased 22 per cent and the condition is 84 against 63 last year, so that dealers have ample reason to let the beans alone unless the seller is willing to accept what seems an unduly low price, but which is warranted by the prevailing low price for the oil and other feeds.

THE TAX PAYERS of the United States are not only losing money rapidly by the Farm Board's speculations in wheat and cotton, but they are paying an enormous rate for storage and insurance each day and by the operations of the grain and cotton stabilization corporations they are discouraging private enterprise in all manufacturing lines using either raw product. Many business analysts insist that nothing would so quicken business recovery as the complete retirement of the government from all business activities.

FIRE PREVENTION Week will be properly celebrated Oct. 4 to 10th by increased vigilance on the part of all policy holders longing for reduced fire losses and lower premiums. Many known hazards can easily be corrected for a pittance while their toleration may cause heavy losses and increased cost of insurance.

LOVERS of rye bread will be interested in a new white variety of rye that has been developed in Wisconsin and which is expected to permit use of greater quantities of rye flour in rye bread than has been customary among the bakers. Heretofore not more than 50% rye flour has been used in rye bread, because the trade demanded a light color.

THE CONVICTION is gaining credence in many different sections of the winter wheat belt that the acreage will be greatly reduced. Many farmers have expressed themselves as being able to obtain a full average crop of wheat in the local market at much less than what they can produce it for, so they have made up their minds to use their land and labor in some other way, without in any way jeopardizing a full crop for 1932, and no one will blame them if they make 300 per cent by the deal.

BULLING the Winnipeg wheat market on the depreciation of the pound sterling assumes that in some way the Dominion Government will correspondingly inflate its currency by abandoning the gold standard. It may seem preposterous that a country now on a sound basis should contemplate such a welching on debts, but debtors, whose votes are always welcome, can be relied upon to rally in ever increasing numbers to the standard of the inflationists when it enables them to pay off their mortgages with 25-cent dollars.

CO-OPERATION has been espoused with religious fervor by many producers, but the newest appointee to the Federal Farm Board, who has long been a leading light in the Illinois Farm Bureau Federation, declares that "Pool marketing is only a method of doing business. Unless it can produce better results it can not hope to succeed." His caution not to be oversold on pool marketing should be passed on to Congressmen who certainly were oversold when they appropriated a half billion to give it a try.

ENTERPRISING Kansas elevator men who have found many losses in storing grain for patrons and experienced much difficulty in keeping track of the legal restrictions and regulations, have dodged all these liabilities by installing individual steel tanks of 1,000 bushels capacity each and renting them to farmer patrons at \$10 per month. As these tanks are parked near the owners elevator, he generally gets first chance at wheat when the owner decides to sell. Some western states have enacted so many legal restrictions and regulations for warehousemen, the business of storing grain for farmers is accompanied with unnecessary responsibilities that discourage the practice.

THE GRAIN merchant who stocks his warehouse with an attractive assortment of sidelines and neglects to advertise the goods persistently to his prospective customers has little chance of disposing of them. Promotional publicity of every kind must be employed vigorously in order to arouse prospective patrons to a true realization of the merits of the sidelines offered. Merchants who employ the local newspapers and the telephone as well as circular letters must work with correct lists of the patrons of his district and follow up each effort with another to keep them interested.

LIMITING acreages to be planted to wheat and cotton in Southwestern states has been much talked about, but law makers will hesitate a long time before attempting to dictate to the growers how much or how little they shall plant. While it is perfectly natural that the farm agitators and politicians who have been vainly striving to guide the destinies of U. S. farmers should brazenly talk about dictating to the farmer, any definite action along this line would meet with bitter resentment by farmers generally. Most farmers feel perfectly capable of taking care of their own affairs and are more than sick of the racketeers schemes for "farm relief."

FARMERS in many sections of the corn belt are holding meetings for the avowed purpose of boosting grain prices. If the growers and country elevator men will hold back their supply, doubtless they will be able to realize a better price later if they refrain from publishing the amount of their stocks, but any concerted action along this line is likely to be undermined by smooth owners who will attempt to market their own holdings surreptitiously as soon as prices have advanced a few pennies. Grain merchants generally are heart and soul with the farmers in their desire for better prices and involuntarily will do everything in their power to help to better prices, but the difficulty of inducing all interests persistently to pull together for better prices is the one thing likely to thwart their purpose.

OWNERS OF TILE tanks have experienced so much difficulty in keeping water out of grain stored in such tanks, the wonder is that any grain merchant would even consider such tanks for the storage of their grain. Often when a leak develops in tile walls, rain is driven by the wind into the innermost recesses of the tank only to be congealed by Jack Frost with the early destruction of sections of the tank wall. While many storage tanks were built of tile in our grain terminals twenty years ago, none have been built in recent years. In fact, we have known of no contract let for the last ten years in which tile has been considered for the construction of terminal grain storage tanks. Most of the old structures now standing have been coated with tar in an effort to keep out rain. No engineer of a terminal elevator today would consider tile practical for the construction of water tight grain storage tanks.

Horizontal Cut in Acreage an Economic Blunder

The enactment by the Texas Legislature Sept. 22 of a bill cutting the acreage to be devoted to cotton 50 per cent is about as statesmanlike a move as the antics of a bull in a china shop.

In Texas and in Southern States farther East the whole economic system revolves about the cotton crop. Landlords and merchants who furnish the acres and the supplies to make the crop depend upon the cash realized from the tenant's cotton crop to meet all the expenses. The farm hands are thoroly drilled and experienced in growing the crop and the climate is naturally adapted to it. Such clumsy efforts to reduce the overproduction will spell hardship to many unfortunates individually and bring economic disaster to the entire South.

Far more constructive would it be to force the reduction of cotton acreage by the natural operation of low prices compelling the high cost producers to go out of that business and leaving the planting of cotton to those fortunate individuals who can grow it at low cost.

The puny efforts of state legislatures to subvert the law of supply and demand can be no more effective than the attempt of the Congress thru its Farm Board to stabilize the price of crops. The slow attrition of economic forces has worn down the Farm Board, altho armed with a half billion dollars; and the mills of the gods, tho grinding exceedingly fine, will set at naught the well meant laws of the states that defy economic principles. An apparently successful, but false, adjustment effected in one commodity has its reaction in a greater and more costly maladjustment elsewhere. What will the corn belt farmers do if the South grows a surplus of corn?

Demurrage Chargeable to Warehousemen

The Grangers Business Ass'n, operating a public warehouse for cleaning and storing grain for shippers, signed an agreement to handle cars subject to the average demurrage agreement with the Southern Pacific Co.

When the Southern Pacific brot suit for accrued demurrage the warehouse company alleged the agreement applied only to cars handled for its own account. The agreement, however, specified payment of ALL demurrage charges, and the railroad company was given judgment.

The court said: To escape liability under the agreement, appellant argues that the agreement was entered into by appellant solely for the benefit of, and as agent for, all consignees and consignors who should use its warehouse or ship their cars in its care; that this fact was known to respondent; and that the agreement was intended to bind appellant, as such agent, and was entered into with the object of enabling such consignees and consignors to average their demurrage. "The rule has been long and continuously settled that an agent who signs his own name instead of that of the principal when he intends to bind the latter, becomes himself liable, the contract being considered his own. This is true where he * * * is known to be or avowedly acts as such * * * No person in making a contract is considered to be the agent of another, unless he stipulates for his principal by name, stating his agency in the instrument which he signs.

The delay, if any, was due to appellant, who had exclusive control of the matters which caused such delay. This conclusion is not changed by the fact that respondent had contracted with a third party to do such unloading and such third party in turn employed appellant to do this work. To hold that respondent could not charge for such delay, would be to permit appellant to profit by its fault.—U. S. District Court of Appeal, 1 Pac. (2d) 479.

Kansas Wheat Pool Loses Again

To the several cases in which the old pool known as the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n has been defeated in the courts in its attempts to hold members to contracts obtained by fraud there is now added another, that of Harry Bridges, decided July 3, 1931, by the Supreme Court of Kansas.

The Court said: Plaintiff sued to recover from defendant the sum of 25 cents per bushel for all the wheat marketed by him in 1923 and 1924 in violation of his marketing agreement. Plaintiff alleged that the conditions under which the marketing agreement was to become effective had in fact been accomplished. Those were to be considered as attained when the preorganization committee appointed by defendant and his fellow members should make a statement in writing, signed by its chairman, that the requisite signatures, acreage, and bushelage had been secured to put the scheme into effect and to justify the incorporation of the plaintiff organization.

The gist of the defense was a denial that the chairman of the preorganization committee ever did sign any such statement prior to the incorporation of plaintiff, and in consequence his conditional marketing agreement never became effective. An affirmative defense also pleaded was that the conditional marketing contracts which the preorganization committee did secure were far short of the five million bushelage required to set the scheme on foot according to the plans of its organizers, and that the specified acreages in the marketing contracts had been grossly falsified and raised in a fraudulent pretense that the requisite aggregate of 5,000,000 bus. had been attained.

There was evidence tending to show that the figures representing the acreages in the marketing contracts had been altered and raised. Typical of these was one where the grower had stated in his agreement that he was growing 187 acres of wheat. The figures were altered to read 487 acres. A fair inference was that this alteration was mere falsifying so as to carry into effect the pretense that enough growers representing enough acres at the average yield per acre to make an aggregate of 5,000,000 bus. had agreed to go into the co-operative marketing scheme and had bound themselves to pay 25 cents a bushel for every bushel grown by them which they should market otherwise than through the co-operative facilities of the plaintiff organization. A general verdict was returned for defendant, and the jury made special findings of fact, some of which read:

"2. Do you find that the organization committee found that it had secured contracts with amendments thereto totalling an estimated production of five million bushels of wheat for the 1921 crop? Answer: No.

"3. Did W. H. McMichael as chairman of the organization sign a written statement to the effect that said committee had found that amended contracts had been signed for an estimated production of five million bushels of wheat of the 1921 crop? A. No.

"4. Did the organization committee at any time act fraudulently or in bad faith in the conduct of its business? A. Yes.—1 Pac. Rep. (2d) 265."

Wheat germ, having high nutritional value and hitherto unobtainable commercially, is to be marketed by the General Mills Co. under the trade name "Embo."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Sept. 28. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Eau Claire, Wis.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 27. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 9-11. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 23-24. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Chattel Mortgage and Thresher's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: When a thresherman and a chattel mortgagee have claims on a crop of red top seed, who is paid first? The chattel mortgage was for \$30, but mortgagor's half of the crop will not amount to much more than \$20. The charge for threshing the seed will be about \$4.20, but the thresherman sent me a bill for \$14.16, which includes an amount for threshing wheat. The farmer also got coal worth \$1.45 to thresh this seed. Can this be deducted? Has the thresher a right to collect the wheat threshing off the seed?—Fred Hugo, mgr., Ferrin Co-operative Exchange, Carlyle, Ill.

Ans.: Thresherman can not apply his lien on the wheat to the seed. The thresherman comes ahead of the mortgagee. Illinois laws confer no lien for supplies such as coal for threshing, and the charge for coal can not be deducted until all other claims are satisfied, including the landlord's, if any.

What Is Wrong With Selling Wheat Back to Farmers?

Grain & Feed Journals: During the past few weeks there have been developed in divers parts of the country several suggestions to the same general effect that the Farm Board sell its holdings of wheat back to the farmers on long term credit in the same manner as it is extending credit to buying nations, such as China and Germany, extracting from the purchasing farmers an agreement to reduce their acreage and production in accordance with their purchases.

What is wrong with this plan?—Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Okla.

Ans.: The principal failing of this plan is that it would settle the surplus problem and relieve a lot of agitators of lucrative jobs. This raises serious objections on the part of the politicians, and the answer is found in rejection of the Walla Walla Plan when placed before the Farm Board by a party of earnest Northwestern representatives, with some remarks about it being impracticable and putting the farmers in the position of speculators.

If it is speculation instead of sound business judgment to buy something cheaper than it can be produced and at the same time remove the cause of the low prices we must agree with this fatherly attitude on the part of the Farm Board. Not satisfied with having fleeced the farmers of profitable wheat prices by playing the inexperienced part of paternalism, it now tells the farmers, in effect, that they must not speculate. It is all right for the Farm Board to speculate in cash and futures.

Liability for Leak Under Grain Door?

Grain & Feed Journals: On May 4th we shipped a car of corn, which car showed a leak under the grain door.

We filed a claim with the railroad for the shortage, amounting to 118 bushels.

They have refused this claim, claiming that inasmuch as the car leaked under the grain doors and the grain doors were applied by ourselves that this is not the carrier's liability but should be adjusted between the shipper and the consignee.

We would appreciate very much having your opinion on this question as to who is liable for this shortage, as the adjustment of this claim is held up awaiting determination of liability.—Spellman & Co., Lincoln, Ill.

Ans.: The fact that the grain leaked under the grain doors, even if true in fact, is not conclusive. If the door was properly fastened in the customary manner and did not leak at point of origin, the leak at door, if a fact, may have been due to rough handling or to a poor grade of lumber in the door not discoverable when placing the door.

After the discovery of the leak the trainmen should not have permitted the flow of grain to continue until 118 bushels had been lost.

The legal presumption is that the car was properly coopered and the grain door tight at point of origin, as proved by shipper's evidence, and that the railroad company was chargeable with the responsibility after beginning movement of the car. The burden of proof rests on the railroad company to show that the grain door was not securely fastened in the customary manner, and that the grain leaked out under the door, and that this was not discovered and could not have been discovered by its employees in time to have stopped the leak.

Altho the B/L in Sec. 1 states that the carrier shall not be liable for loss caused by default of the owner, it states further that "the burden to prove freedom from negligence shall be on the carrier." It should be noted also that the carrier accepted the car for shipment.

A year ago it was estimated that Argentina would have an exportable crop of over 85,000,000 bus. of flaxseed. This was cut down in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 bus., principally by stormy weather in November. If the present favorable growing weather continues in Argentina we would again have prospect of over 80,000,000 bus. exportable.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.



A. E. Walcott, Saginaw, Mich., Sec'y-Treas. Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

Excessive Rental of Right of Way Sites

The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Narka, Kan., was presented with a lease for the sites of its two elevators on the right of way of the Rock Island calling for the payment of \$55 annually. The company on the advice of E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, made an offer of \$12 cash for each elevator, which was refused.

Mr. Smiley then petitioned the Public Service Commission to hear and determine the correct rental, according to the law, which provides that

Whenever a disagreement arises between the owner of an elevator or grain warehouse, coal shed, ice house, buying station, flour mill, or any other building for receiving, storing or manufacturing any article of commerce, transported, or to be transported, situated on a railroad right of way, or on land owned or controlled by a railroad company, and such railroad company as to the terms and conditions on which the same is to be continued thereon or removed therefrom, in every such event on written application to the public utilities commission by such railroad company, person, firm or corporation and said public utilities commission shall have authority, and it is hereby made their duty, as speedily as possible after the filing of such application, to hear and determine such controversy, and make such order in reference thereto as shall be just and right between the parties under all the facts in the case which shall be enforced as other orders of said commission.

Mr. Smiley says: It developed at the hearing that it was the intention of the R. I., in addition to the \$12 per annum charge for land occupied by the tenant to make a charge of 6% of the value of the track serving the industry, valued at \$2.50 per foot. It was brought to the attention of the committee that live-stock shippers were furnished track facilities serving the stock yards, and in a number of instances, scales were provided and kept in condition and cars bedded down for the accommodation of the shipper, and that also team tracks were furnished for the convenience of shippers in less than car load lots for which no charge was made. The elevator interests of this state have shown a disposition in the past to pay a reasonable rental charge on property occupied by elevator sites, but protest any advance in charges at this time. The case will be decided by the P. S. C. before Jan. 1. We would suggest at this time that where a demand is made by the carriers for an increase in rental that shipper make a tender to the agent of the amount provided for in the existing lease, refusing to sign any lease at this time for an advance in rental. We believe the R. I. R. R. company is the only railroad company operating in the state that is attempting to increase rentals at this time.

Michigan Ass'ns Have Joint Secretary

The directors of the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n have recently employed A. E. Walcott as secretary of the Ass'n to succeed Tracy J. Hubbard on Sept. 15, under an arrangement made with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Mr. Walcott has been identified with the elevator interests of Michigan for the past 25 years. For the past 15 years he has been an inspector for the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, and for the past three years sec'y-treas. and chief inspector for the Ass'n, which position he will continue to hold.

By centralizing the secretarial work it is believed that both organizations will be strengthened in the two fields that are so closely allied in Michigan.

Falls City, Neb.—September heat has been so effective here that Joe Pool has reported pop corn on his farm popped under its rays. From 10% to 15% of the kernels on many of the ears were popped when picked.

The Plague of Politics

By FRANK J. DELANY, Chicago

Politics is defined as "the science and art of Government—the theory or practice of managing or directing affairs of public policy." As such it should have no terrors for any citizen. To-day, nearly every citizen curses politics—not the science, but the practice of politics. We are convinced that many if not most of our troubles and ills are either directly or indirectly the result of unwise legislation. We are alarmed at the manner in which active minorities influence legislation to the point of control.

A Republic is the ideal form of government, the only form that can meet the aspirations and ideals of civilization. For it recognizes that men have different degrees of talent and different kinds of talent. In theory it selects from its citizenry, by election, those most talented and most capable. They are sworn to use their talents in creating laws that will work the greatest good to the greatest number of our people, and the least of harm to any citizen. A republic avoids the pitfalls and chaos that accompany mass legislation which develops in a pure democracy, where the voice of the mob is the law of the moment.

Unfortunately, the last few decades have produced gradual but serious changes in our form of government by fastening to our system new excrescences, such as commissions, bureaus, boards, and com'tes. These are invariably given broad powers over the activities of our citizenship. Thus, selfish politicians are weaving into our republican form of government a web of socialistic, autocratic, paternalistic, irresponsible bureaucracy. The evil grows insidiously as a cancer, for well financed, active minorities continuously exert pressure upon individual members of Congress to secure the power of Government to support their hobby of the moment—invariably selfish and always oppressive. There is always a bug under the chip. The resulting bureaus, commissions, departments, seek always expansion of their powers and jurisdiction and increase of their personnel. Appropriations grow; taxes become of such size as to be unbearable; the army of public servants and functionaries and officials increase in number and cost; their demands are insatiable and the people groan and wonder where will this be ended, and when.

Jefferson said "that is the best government which governs least" and all of us believe that the humblest citizen is entitled to the protection of his life, his property, his liberty, and his right to the pursuit of happiness, and absolute equality of opportunity within and before the law, from our Government.

Indeed, we demand these things as fundamental rights of our citizenship. Government in business first adopts coercion as a means—thus it becomes an oppressor rather than a protector of its citizens, in their right to pursue their legitimate useful avocations, and departing from its constitutional field of activity, it immediately invades the rights of its citizens and injures all citizens. We know, absolutely, that in purely internal activities Government cannot accomplish as efficiently or as economically as private enterprise.

Commerce is the life of a civilized nation. Transportation and Finance serve it as a means of supplying the wants of the people. Thus is created for the producer a market for his product—for the consumer the things he needs or desires. Prosperity, comfort, and happiness are based upon it.

Interference with its free and fair activity by the abuse of the power of government injures both producer and consumer; and generally ends in disaster. Thus it has changed governments in personnel, and even in basic form, has produced wars and revolutions, and has even destroyed governments.

This, I think, is the creed of every thinking citizen. We in the grain trade perhaps are most acutely sensible of the national and serious menace which this plague of politics, this government by the will of minorities, holds for all forms of Commerce. We have been its victims. For almost a generation many fallacious programs have been presented, and we have seen some of the worst of these worked into Law. The grain trade has never lacked the courage

to expose the weaknesses of these measures. Indeed, because of this it is charged with being reactionary and unpatriotic—in its attitude toward all such legislation (proposed, always of course, as constructive).

Yet when examined by those equipped with technical knowledge sufficient to make their judgment worth while, all was revealed as being in its application and result, destructive not constructive. During all these years the grain trade tendered its talent and brains and energy and the special technical knowledge to Government freely, conceiving it to be the duty of every citizen so to do. But always it has refused to compromise with fallacy, notwithstanding that it was always, as now, ready to support legislation that is really constructive, that is, sound from an economic standpoint.

The Capper-Tincher Act was predicated on the theory that a free, open, unrestricted market was not a blessing because speculation developed therein and manipulation was possible. The restrictions created by it marked the beginning of the undermining of the dominant place which the Chicago market had held for generations in the influencing of world grain prices. Politicians abhorred speculation and manipulation on the belief that these were injurious to the farmer.

National opinion is crystallizing to the decision that this Legislative experiment is now a proven failure. The daily press furnishes ample proof of this.

The grain trade as a whole always has been, by virtue of its special knowledge, able to see more deeply into the picture and has realized that the failure of that act to meet the rosy predictions of those incompetents who created it, was due to the unsoundness of the Act itself. No Farm Board could, in view of the economics involved, make it work successfully. Even the most capable grain men in America, could not accomplish the impossible, which, when all is said and done, is substantially what the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act demand.

So, rather than criticism, the executives of the Farm Board who are sincere deserve from us sympathy for their efforts to make effective something that is in essence self-destructive. The grain trade's criticism runs against measures rather than against men.

We believe, with the great body of public sentiment (including largely farmers) that the present deplorable situation of agriculture is due largely to the legislative nostrums forced on the farmer during the last ten years or more, culminating in the present act. We are sure that politically selfish expediency forced by minorities is bound always to produce similar results.

Yet the Farm Board does deserve credit for having risen to the emergency that confronted us some months ago, for the emergency purchases on Board of Trade of grain for future delivery in quantities sufficient to stay the panicky decline that was developing, born of the fear here and abroad that enormous Canadian and American wheat holdings might be dumped on an already surfeited market as the result of this collapse, although in the so doing the Farm Board proceeded counter to the views of some of the most vociferous of the political parents of the Act.

Its activities in fostering and creating co-operative activities are mandatory under the Act. The use of government funds to destroy a highly efficient business activity is, of course, unfair, oppressive, confiscatory, and is to be condemned by every right minded citizen. That such competitive activities require government support to survive is a confession of inherent weakness.

Co-operation may mean much or little. Earnest and honest men prominent in that movement disagree widely, and sometimes bitterly, as to its scope and the form of its expression. That it has not been a success when applied to the grain trade certainly is yet unproven for so far, it has meant for the most part, simply the substitution of agencies but has not eliminated, or reduced, merchandising or distributing costs. "Much cry but little wolf." For the margin attacked was too small. Practically every grain business in America must be conducted on a gross earning of say 1% or 2% of turn over. That is a slim margin within which to accomplish important economies.

This is dawning upon thinking farmers who now realize that co-operation has an opportunity for real and tangible success in attacking costs of production which constitute a much larger part of the burden of the individual farmer. This is distinctly encouraging to the farmer and to all of American business.

In so far as co-operation has been more ambitious, and has really endeavored to become of size sufficient to attempt to dictate or to **make** a market price, it has of necessity crystallized into pools. Pools are economically unsound because they fail in meeting the practicalities of the problem. Even the enormous super-co-operative, the Canadian Pool, notwithstanding the emergency support of the Canadian Government, has failed in its high purpose (for it resolved itself into what all pools resolve into) a gigantic speculation, which demanded as a necessity of success or of survival directing minds that were **infallible**. There are none among humans. And so whether tried by Governments or by associations of individuals, in whatever time, in whatever commodity, in whatever country, pools have been and are doomed to failure.

There is no substitute for full, free, and fair, competition (among buyers) for the farmer's products, as a guarantee to him that he is receiving when he sells to one of these: all that his produce is at that moment worth.

I believe that all good citizens are no more enthused over the entry of Uncle Sam into business than are we, but not all of them realize, as we do, that the statute which created the Farm Board is a menace to all commercial activity.

Unless our citizenship is able to reverse the dangerous trend of Government, we cannot escape the conclusion that the march of events will increase the scope of Uncle Sam's business activities. Uncle Sam now, directly or indirectly involved in the bean business, the coffee, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, citrus fruits, grapes and raisins, other deciduous fruits, honey, livestock, nuts, potatoes, poultry and eggs, rice, seeds, tobacco, wool and mohair, as well as grain and cotton. This list was taken from the Farm Board balance sheet as of January 29, 1931.

Before the Farm Board was created, Uncle Sam was in the transportation and warehousing business on inland waterways, in the real estate business thru reclamation projects and if some of our Senators had their way Uncle Sam would be in the fertilizer business at Muscle Shoals and in the power business there and elsewhere, and he may even find it necessary to go into the processing of some of the agricultural products. Is not this a picture to cause every citizen concern for his country's future?

But before there was any Marketing Act or Farm Board, the plague of this sort of politics was eating into our vitals as a people. In 1914 the National appropriations were \$1,098,602,000, while in 1931 they have risen to \$4,821,374,000. State and Municipal

[Concluded on page 334.]



Frank J. Delany, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Repeal Marketing Act

Grain & Feed Journals: Our Ass'n agrees that it is time to protest the Government in business and we are working on our Congressmen out here endeavoring to get them to use their influence to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. We believe they are ready to do this.—Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n, E. O. Warmoth, sec'y, Spokane, Wash.

Country Elevator Business as Good as Any

Grain & Feed Journals: I, candidly, believe the country elevator business, especially in South Dakota, is as good as any business I know of, or will be when we get normal crops again in that state. While this year is probably the worst year we have had in the history of the grain business in northwestern Iowa and in the southern half of South Dakota, the farmers are not discouraged and will get through without any great amount of outside help.—M. King, Sioux City, Ia.

Exorbitant Local Freight Rates

Grain & Feed Journals: One of our customers who tried to buy a car of barley mixed oats was quoted a rate of 16½ cents for the 69-mile haul from Lake Park, Ia., on the Rock Island while the rate from Minneapolis, over 200 miles, was 15½ cents.

On both sides of Lake Park, practically paralleling the Rock Island, the Northwestern and the Milwaukee roads with no greater length of haul have a rate governed by a distance tariff of 10 cents per 100 lbs., or if the grain moved into South Dakota or Nebraska drouth stricken territory an emergency rate of ⅔ the regular rate.

Why should the railroad commissions appointed for the welfare of the public permit one line of railroad such as the Rock Island to assess such exorbitant rates as 16½ cents for a 10 to 70 mile haul in Northern Iowa to stations in Iowa, Minnesota or South Dakota?—Wm. Wren, Marcus, Ia.

Insurance Policies Specifically Prohibit Use of Carbon Bisulphide

Grain & Feed Journals: We do not feel that the U. S. D. A. imposes on insurance companies by specifying the use of carbon bisulphide as the only fumigant whose odors will not be considered a grading factor. All insurance policies used on elevators specifically prohibit the use of carbon bisulphide and state that its use voids the policies. The U. S. D. A. is not harming the insurance companies, but is sort of placing the grain shippers "between the devil and the deep blue."

Of course, it might happen that there would be a loss caused by using carbon bisulphide, but since such fires always start with explosions, it is never very difficult to determine if such a fumigant was being used.

It seems to me that the grain men should know that this is just another interference with their business by the government.—R.

D. MacDaniel, Director of Field Service, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

A Correction on Report of Fire

Grain & Feed Journals: In last issue of Sept. 9 on page 291 is an article quoting Ralph Birdsall, our Farmington manager, as saying that he heard a piece of iron going thru the mill. This article implies that a mill not protected by a separator is a dangerous piece of machinery. We realized that some time ago which is the reason why this mill was protected with a Dings Magnetic Separator.

We confess to ignorance as to how this fire started, inasmuch as the separator was working at the time of the fire. We believe that anyone not acquainted with this property could be just as ignorant of how the trouble started.

We believe the Journal owes it to us to include in next issue an article saying that this mill was equipped with a magnetic separator. This may overcome to some extent the publicity given in two places in the preceding issue and again in two items in this issue.

Our new plant certainly will be complete in every particular.—Farm Service Stores, Inc., by S. O. Blair, Minneapolis, Minn.

Increased Value of Heavy Coated Galvanized Roofing Sheets

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Grain elevators as a type can be advantageously covered with "Seal of Quality" galvanized roofing sheets, the heavy-coated sheets of extra high quality which are now being put out by several manufacturers under license from the American Zinc Institute. The idea of getting back to the quality of old time galvanized sheets apparently is immensely popular and we anticipate that when the market fully understands the conditions under which these sheets are produced there will be an immense demand for them.

Please do not get the idea that these are expensive sheets. The manufacturers do take special care in making them and they are given 2 ounces of coating, which is much heavier than that on the average commercial sheet. However, the extra cost of producing them is quite nominal and while we cannot give you exact figures, since production costs in various mills vary, still we believe that the cost to the consumer should not be at the most over 25% above that of ordinary sheets; in fact, it is likely to be considerably lower than this. That means that when the sheets are laid, the extra cost of the superior galvanized roofing and siding will probably not be over 10%.

The tremendous advantage of this is seen when reference is made to the results of the technical survey made by the engineers of the Institute. The addition of a comparatively small quantity of zinc greatly increases the durability of the sheets. At a very slight extra cost, amounting to perhaps not more than ten per cent, the increased service life amounting to several hundred per cent is obtained. This proves that the investment in Seal of Quality sheets is decidedly profitable.—American Zinc Institute, By K. J. T. Ekblaw, Chicago.

Charges Against the Farmers Union at St. Paul

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., is charged by State Senator Gerald T. Mullin of Minneapolis, thru M. W. Thatcher, its general manager and active officer in charge of operation, and assisted by L. M. Abbey, and their subordinates, with having put into effect in the Northwestern wheat growing area certain illegal and fraudulent practices for the purpose of swelling the profits of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n for the purpose of creating a large fund for payment of salaries, bonuses and commissions to certain of its officers and agents. He charges that the Union was guilty of

Charging its members and others a commission for sale of grain when bought by itself for its own account.

Purchasing for itself grain shipped to it on consignment at less than the market price.

Charging local elevators a so-called "service" charge of ¼ cent per bushel when delivery of the wheat was called for by the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Charging excessive and exorbitant handling charges on grain covered by farm storage loans, this charge he said being 8 cents per bushel.

Tampering with wheat inspection samples in Elevator M, Minneapolis.

Plugging cars of wheat and flaxseed by putting two feet of valueless screenings in bottoms of cars.

Issuing illegal warehouse receipts at Lakeville Elevator.

After declaring that the Farmers Union is a commission merchant under the state law Senator Mullin quotes the law that companies in the grain business can not act both as agent and purchaser. "It not only buys the grain itself and charges a commission, but in many instances pays the shipper 2 cents per bushel less than the prevailing market price on that day."

In order to grease the way for the illegal operations it is alleged by Senator Mullin that the Union hired Rolf Jacobson, son of O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, as its attorney, and G. G. Grant, director of personnel for the Commission, as director of loans.

On June 3, 1931, John Weiss and E. L. Everett, employees of the Farmers Union, stated under oath in the office of the Warehouse Commission that acting under orders of their superiors they had tampered with the samples of wheat while 723,656 bus. of 29 different varieties were being re-run in April at Elevator M, and that the grades fixed on this wheat of No. 1 dark northern were false and fraudulent.

Senator Mullin charges that the Commission neglected its duty to suspend the license of Elevator M after learning that 4 cars of flaxseed and wheat had been plugged.

Senator Mullin charges that by organizing a subsidiary known as the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation the Farmers National Grain Corporation was enabled to make an additional profit of \$100,000 at the expense of the Federal Farm Board (taxpayers)."

In the city of Duluth an elevator belonging to the Consolidated Elevator Co. had been partially rented to the Grain Stabilization Corporation. This space, sufficient to hold 5,500,000 bus. of grain was leased on the basis of one cent per bushel per month or \$660,000 a year, which money was paid by the Grain Stabilization Corporation (taxpayers) to the Duluth elevator company. The Farmers National Warehouse Corporation came in and leased the entire capacity of 8,000,000 bus. of space at seven cents per year per bushel, or a yearly rental of \$560,000, thereby giving the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation a profit of \$100,000 per year, in addition to the free use of storage for 2,250,000 bus. of wheat belonging to the Farmers National.

All Aboard for Houston

Program National Ass'n Annual Convention

Following is the program for the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12, 13 and 14:

Monday, October 12th, 9:30 o'clock

Call to order by President H. A. Butler.
Invocation—Dr. Wm. States Jacobs.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the City of Houston—Mayor Walter E. Monteith.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the Houston Merchants Exchange—H. F. Mengden, President.

Response on Behalf of the Grain Trade—George E. Booth, Chicago, first vice-president of the Association.

President's Annual Address—H. A. Butler, Omaha, Nebr.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, O.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Tuesday, October 13th, 9:30 O'Clock

Address—"Congress and the Grain Trade"—Everett Sanders, former secretary to Ex-President Coolidge.

Address—"The Cotton Farmer and the Federal Farm Board"—Hon. Ross S. Sterling, Governor of Texas.

Address—"Farm Relief in the United States and Canada"—Asher Howard, Winnipeg, Man.

Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, O.

Legislation—C. C. Lewis, Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, Chairman, Sioux City, Ia.

Membership—Leo Potishman, Chairman, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Committee on Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, October 14th, 9:30 O'Clock

Address—"What Futures Trading Means to the Grain and Cotton Trades"—James C. Murray, President Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

Address—"The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Cotton Industry"—J. W. Evans, Cotton Merchant and Exporter, Houston, Tex.

Address—"The Feed Industry Today"—J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.

Crop Reports—Ted Branson, Chairman, Salina, Kans.

Grain Products Committee—E. C. Dreyer, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Uniform Grades—J. M. Rankin, Chairman, Cambridge, Nebr.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, Chairman, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Reports from the six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers.

New Business.

Entertainment

Sunday, Oct. 11—Reception Committee, Rice Hotel.

For the Ladies

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 12—Luncheon and Bridge Party at the River Oaks Country Club.

Monday Evening, Oct. 12—Seafood and Chicken Dinner at the San Jacinto Inn.

Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 13—Luncheon and Bridge Party at the Houston Country Club.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 13—Dinner Dance, Rice Hotel, 9 P. M.

For the Men

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 12—Golf Tournament.

Monday Evening, Oct. 12—Seafood and Chicken Dinner at the San Jacinto Inn.

Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 13—Golf Tournament.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 13—Dinner Dance at the Rice Hotel, 9 P. M.

Roumania's corn crop is officially estimated at 5,800,000 tons, more than 1,000,000 tons greater than in 1930.

Railroad Rates and Privileges to Houston

All railroads have effected low fares, with stop-over privileges, for delegates to the Houston convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.

Two classes of fares will be effected Oct. 7, good until Oct. 13, a fare and one-half, and a fare and three-fifths. Certificates must be shown at time of purchasing ticket in either case.

The one and one-half fare has a return limit dated Oct. 21. This rate requires return over the same route, but permits stop-over privileges going both ways at as many places as may be wished within the time limit.

The one and three-fifths fare has a return limit of 30 days, which means that the user must return to point of origin by Nov. 6. This rate permits diverse routing, so that the user can go by one route and return by another, with stop-over privileges all along the line.

The regular one-way rate from Chicago to Houston is \$39.81; the one and one-half fare round trip rate is \$59.72; the one and three-fifths round trip rate is \$63.70. Pullman fare straight thru is \$12.38.

Depending upon which routing is selected the time for the direct trip runs from 29 hours upward.

Now is a good time to make your western trip. See Texas and establish good business contacts along the way by using your stop-over privileges.

G. & F. D. N. A. Conventions for 36 Years

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex.

Because of the corn borer shipments of corn, broom corn, sorghum, sudan grass, and other affected plants, from Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana, and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, may be made into Old Mexico only by securing prior permission from the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, in accordance with a decree made effective last July 3. These regional restrictions replace absolute quarantine.

Iowa to Hold Corn to Boost Price

W. H. Thompson, sec'y, has announced that the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will ask the co-operation of the farmers elevator companies in Iowa in withholding corn and oats from the market until prices reach a higher level. The grain held off the market would be disposed of by "orderly marketing" Thompson says.

Ass'ns in other states will be asked to take part in the movement, but the bulldozing Farm Board has not even been consulted.

A Safe Rule.—It is a good safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, speaking a true word or making a friend.—Ruskin.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Late reports by shippers indicate that the quality of timothy seed will not be quite so good as was expected earlier. The seed was hulled slightly in some districts. Three-fifths of the number of shippers reporting regarded the quality as good or very good.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—The past week was unseasonably warm. Corn matured rapidly; late planted improved in the south; probably 75% is past frost danger in the north. Silos are mostly filled and shock corn is being cut. Plowing continues; ground is mostly in good condition. Wheat sowing begins this week in a few northern localities. Harvesting of soybeans has been general.—W. F. Feldwish, meteorologist, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 14.—Preliminary figures on wheat and corn acreage for 1931 for the state of Missouri are: Wheat 1,364,260 acres, corn 6,128,070. Condition of corn is 78%, and amount to be cut for fodder is 29%. Corn at 76% of normal indicates 28.5 bus. average on 6,131,000 acres, totaling 174,734,000 bus. One year ago 34%, 6,011,000 acres averaging 12.3, totaling 73,935,000 bus. Oats, 1,786,000 acres, averaging 30 bus., totaling 53,580,000 bus. One year ago 1,624,000 acres averaging 27.5, totaling 44,660,000 bus. Tame hay on 2,913,000 acres averages 1.25 tons, totaling 3,641,000 tons. Last year 2,922,000 tons. Condition of soybeans, cane and grain sorghum good. Grasshoppers hurt late alfalfa and red clover. Clover seed acreage, smallest in recent years.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta. co-operating.

Columbus, O., Sept. 12.—The month of August was generally favorable to crops in Ohio except in the north and northwestern parts of the state where there was need of moisture. Corn condition at 92% is two points above last month, indicating a crop of 157,263,000 bus. Ohio's corn production this year will rank it sixth in the United States largely because present indications point to a yield of 44.5 bus. which is 5.0 bus. above any of the other ten leading corn producing states. The oats crop suffered from dry, hot weather at heading time and as a result much light oats is reported. The present prospect is for a yield of 36.0 bus., which is slightly above average, indicating a crop of 58,572,000 bus. Barley suffered from adverse weather at heading and harvest time. Production is placed at 2,726,000 bus. Tame hay shows about an average yield per acre with a total production of 3,663,000 tons.—A. R. Tuttle, Ag. statistician, U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta. co-operating.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—Very hot, rainless weather, with abundant sunshine, prevailed until the close of the week. Temperatures averaged about 11° above the weekly normal for the state, marking one of the hottest weeks of record for the time of year. The hot, dry, sunny weather, dried and ripened corn very rapidly. At the close of the week some localities in all parts of the state, chiefly in northern sections, reported practically all corn out of frost danger. Generally, over 80% of the crop is ripe in the northern division, and over 60% elsewhere, tho a considerable amount of bottom land corn in the west and extreme southwest is still green. The weather was ideal for curing soy bean hay, but temperatures were too high for best conditions of field work. Buckwheat is reported as fair to good in the north, and as filling well in the southeast. In a few localities some win-

ter wheat was sown, but, as a rule, this work has not yet started.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 12.—With the exception of alfalfa hay crops in Wisconsin are making much lower production this year than last. Dry weather has continued throughout the state with the exception of a general rain about the first of September. Feed crops are particularly short and with the large livestock population this makes a serious problem in some counties. The production of tame hay is estimated at 4,717,000 tons as compared with the five-year average of 6,098,000 tons. It is the shortest hay crop since 1923. Alfalfa is the only hay crop making satisfactory production, a new record of 1,104,000 tons of this hay being estimated for the state this year. Corn production is now estimated at 64,110,000 bus. the smallest crop since 1924. Oats production is estimated to be a little under 70,000,000 bus., the lowest since 1921. Barley production is estimated at a little over 19,000,000 bus. which also is the lowest production since 1926. Clover seed, a cash crop in which Wisconsin often leads the entire country, is rather poor in the state this year, it being estimated at only 58% of normal.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The bean crop has suffered severely from the unusual heat and dryness in important producing states. The Sept. 1 condition of 59.3 is far below the 10-year average of 73.2 for that date. The indicated production of 18,725,000 bus. is about 2 million less than Aug. 1 prospects, 3,182,000 less than last year and only slightly above the 5-year average of 18,400,000 bus. Damage was most severe in Michigan and the indicated production of that state and New York, producing mainly white pea beans, is now 7,589,000 bus. compared with a 5-year average of 7,532,000. The earlier poor prospects for pinto beans are further lowered by drought in Colorado and New Mexico which states now promise a production of only 1,913,000 bus. compared with 4,653,000 bus. produced last year and a 5-year average of 2,728,000. Bean production in the northern Rocky Mountain States growing mainly the Great Northern variety is now estimated at 3,318,000 bus. compared with 3,831,000 last year and 2,486,000 for the 5-year average. California bean prospects remain practically unchanged from the August indication, being for a crop of about 5,344,000 bus. compared with 7,049,000 in 1930 and 5,242,000 the 5-year average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 1.—Deficient moisture and high temperatures during August, with hot winds prevailing the latter part of the month, caused a rapid deterioration of crops in all sections with the exception of the eastern third of the state, where climatic conditions have been more favorable to plant growth. The condition of corn on Sept. 1 was 60% of normal, one point lower than a month ago and 9 points lower than average. The indicated yield for 1931, based on a Sept. 1 condition of 60%, is 17.5 bus. compared with 11.6 bus. a year ago and 20.5 bus. the ten-year average. The production is forecast at 54,968,000 bus. Last year the production was 36,436,000 bus. and the five-year average production was 56,605,000 bus. High temperatures and lack of rain greatly injured upland corn, but bottom land corn made good progress. The Sept. 1 condition of grain sorghums was 68% of normal compared with 72% a month ago, 43 a year ago and 73%, the ten-year average. The indicated yield is 16.0 bus. per acre compared with the ten-year average yield of 18.0 bus. The production is forecast at 25,536,000 bus., compared with 13,059,000 bus. last year and 28,492,000 bus., the five-year average. Grain sorghums have made excellent growth in the eastern counties, but have not made satisfactory growth in the western third of the state. The condition of tame hay at 62% of normal, indicates a yield of 1.32 tons per acre and a total production of 622,000 tons, compared with 520,000 tons harvested in 1930. Tame hay has been severely hurt by

hot, dry weather in the western third of the state. The condition of alfalfa hay on Sept. 1 was 56% of normal, compared with 62% last month and 50% a year ago. The production is forecast at 332,000 tons. The production last year was 288,000 tons.—K. D. Blood, S. L. Bryan, statisticians, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11.—The condition of Illinois corn and soybeans continues above average, and, with the exception of grass, all of the more important crops are up to average or better, according to the Sept. 1 crop survey made jointly by the Illinois and Federal departments of agriculture. The crop situation is little changed from that of a month ago. Drouth conditions increasingly severe during August towards the northwestern portion of the state. Illinois corn condition on Sept. 1 was reported at 79% compared with 49% a year ago and the previous ten-year average of 77%. Small grain yields range from highest yield on record for winter wheat to slightly above average for spring wheat, about average for oats and slightly below average for barley. Threshing is completed, with few exceptions. Late end of threshing retarded by rains which also reduced quality. Barley and spring wheat crops below early indications in northern Illinois. Market movement of all grains has been light. Storage of wheat on farms is large and feeding of wheat will be heavy. Soybean and cowpea prospects are somewhat above average. The yield per acre outlook for soybeans is slightly less than a year ago, but the production of beans will be the largest on record due to the increased acreage this season. The Sept. 1st condition or yield of Illinois crops, together with their 5-year averages shown in parentheses follows: corn 79% (77%); oats 73% (74%); winter wheat 23.3 bus. (15.9); spring wheat 74% (75%); barley 75% (85%); buckwheat 73% (82%); soybeans 33% (83%); cowpeas 82% (79%); tame hay 75% (80%); alfalfa 80% (86%); timothy seed 78% (84%); cloverseed 58% (70%). The production outlook for Illinois crops with 1930 production given in parentheses follows: corn 333,610,000 bus. (228,506,000); winter wheat 44,550,000 bus. (33,084,000); spring wheat 1,530,000 bus. (2,541,000); oats 139,896,000 bus. (144,218,000); barley 7,754,000 bus. (8,160,000); rye 1,312,000 bus. (1,100,000); buckwheat 68,000 bus. (60,000); tame hay 3,557,000 tons (3,084,000).—A. J. Surratt, sr. ag. statistician, and J. A. Ewing, asst.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—Kansas corn production is forecast as 126,027,000 bus. compared to 119,394,000 bus. a month ago. The Sept. 1 estimate this year compares with 82,908,000 bus. produced last year and 126,793,000 bus. the 1925-29 five-year average production. Alfalfa and other tame hays, yielded somewhat higher than expected a month ago. Grain sorghums, oats, barley, winter wheat and flax remaining unchanged. The Kansas corn crop has more than held its own from a grain yield standpoint during August although the reported condition in percent of normal declined from 66% on Aug. 1 to 59% on Sept. 1. The average yield for the state is indicated as 19 bus. per acre. Most of the crop in the southern half of the state is beyond danger of frost damage, while some corn in the two northern tiers of counties would suffer some injury if frosts are early. Weather since Sept. 1 has been favorable for bringing corn to rapid maturity. Grain sorghums also held their own during August and the forecast of 23,760,000 bus. is the same as a month ago and compares with 14,300,000 bus. last year and 19,638,000 bus. in 1929. The condition of the crop is 69% of normal, which forecasts a probable yield per acre of 18.0 bus. Growth was slow during August and frost before the last week of September would cause some injury. The production of all tame hay, including alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, millet, sudan, mixed, and annual legume, hays is estimated at 2,137,000 tons against 1,964,000 tons forecast a month ago and 2,126,000 tons produced last year. The alfalfa crop totals 1,551,000 tons against 1,269,000 estimated a month ago and 1,449,000 tons produced last year. The September 1

condition of seed crops this year and last is: Alfalfa 67% and 77%; red clover 58% and 70%; sweet clover 71% and 76%. The following figures show the preliminary production forecast for 1931, production 1930 and average production for 1925-1929, respectively: Winter wheat 223,497,000 bus., 166,185,000 bus. and 130,748,000 bus.; spring wheat 144,000, 440,000, 190,000; corn 126,027,000, 82,908,000, 126,793,000; oats 49,352,000, 40,341,000, 34,210,000; barley 10,540,000, 10,580,000, 8,986,000; rye 434,000, 288,000, 423,000; flax 403,000, 270,000, 209,000; grain sorghums 23,760,000, 14,300,000, 24,846,000.—F. K. Reed, of U. S. Dept. of Ag. and J. C. Mohler of Kansas State Board of Ag.

"There exist no large profits of speculators, as a group, which may be supposed to have been made at the expense of either producer or consumer. On the contrary, speculators in futures, as a group, have lost money," is the conclusion reached by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, in its recent publication "Financial Results of Speculative Holdings of Wheat."

Buckwheat Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The total production of buckwheat is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 10,611,000, which is 2.0% above the August 1 forecast, 33.5% above the very low production in 1930, and 20.9% less than the average production of the five years 1925-1929. Average yield per acre, based upon the September condition of 80.5% is expected to be 18.0 bus.; compared with 13.5 bus. in 1930 and average yields of 18.5 bus. during the 10-year period 1920-1929.

Condition and production in important states follows:

State—	Condition Sept. 1		1931	
	10-Yr. Average	1920-29	1931	Forecast from 1925-29
Maine	89	80	333	220
New York	86	85	3,799	3,412
Pennsylvania	85	86	4,038	3,675
Ohio	88	85	564	360
Indiana	84	81	256	224
Illinois	82	73	75	68
Michigan	80	64	658	240
Wisconsin	82	63	381	264
Minnesota	78	65	1,125	562
Iowa	86	66	111	48
North Dakota	68	48	108	72
South Dakota	76	40	193	91
Maryland	79	84	153	154
Virginia	81	84	301	260
West Virginia	84	83	743	400
North Carolina	82	85	194	200
Kentucky	80	79	172	170

Protein Content of Southwestern Wheat

At Kansas City the average protein content of 6,020 cars of wheat tested during August by the Kansas grain inspection department was 11.88 per cent and 1,122 cars tested by the Missouri department averaged 12.07%. The total of 7,142 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.92%, compared with 11.76% on 25,191 cars in July and 12.45% on 8,023 cars in August, 1930.

Average protein content of 801 cars of wheat inspected by the Kansas inspection department for the week ended September 11 was 12.00 per cent and the 197 cars inspected by the Missouri department was 12.41%. The total, 998 cars, averaged 12.08%, compared with an average of 11.84% on 925 cars the preceding week.

For the first two months of the crop year the average protein of 32,333 cars tested by the Kansas and Missouri departments was 11.79%, against 12.52% on 29,530 cars in the same two months of 1930. The lower average protein this season is due partly to rain damage to the enormous amount of wheat piled on the ground.

Iowa to Hold Corn off the Market

Hundreds of Iowa farmers pledged themselves to hold their corn at a recent meeting held at Des Moines, for a minimum selling price of 60 cents.

Governor Dan Turner promised his aid and said he would ask governors of other states in the corn belt to work out plans for financing the holdings until corn reached the price of 60 cents.

Under the Iowa plan the surplus corn would be sealed in bins by the state under the warehousing act and the receipts used as collateral for loans at banks.

To finance the holding the Farmers Cooperative Credit Co. was formed Sept. 17 at Fort Dodge, with \$100,000 capital stock, under the sponsorship of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

It is doubtful whether this effort to set an artificial price on corn will succeed. The Farm Board took 1,300,000 bales of cotton off the market and as a result cotton on Sept. 21 sold at the lowest price in 30 years. The Copper Export Syndicate undertook to steady the price of copper two years ago and it is now selling 2 cents per pound lower than the lowest previous price in all history, at 7c. against 56c in 1894.

What the farmer really needs is a reduction in the cost of what he must buy, and in taxation. A reduction in wages of train crews and freight rates would result in such reduction. He could then produce corn at a profit even at low prices.

Cincinnati, O.—Do not shell corn too green, as the necessity for closing the sheller in order to remove the green corn from the cob naturally causes the kernels to be broken or bruised. Unless such corn can be dried immediately, which is seldom possible in country elevators, mold often develops on these broken and bruised kernels which increases the damage content.—L. F. Butler, federal grain supervisor.

For conveying grain down an incline into a hopper or a machine a good shaking trough will sometimes work conveniently and economically. It is probable that occasions for such a conveyor are few and far between among the country elevators and feed mills, but there are some situations to which neither a belt elevator, nor a screw conveyor are economically adapted, where such a device is the proper solution.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts:

Crop—	Total Production in Millions		Indicated by		Acreage 1,000 Acres
	Condition Sept. 1, 1931	5-Yr. Avg. 1925-29	Condition Sept. 1, 1931	1,000 Acres	
Corn, bus.	69.5	2,761	2,715	105,557	
Winter wheat, bus.	547	775	40,692		
Durum, 4 States, bus.	37.5	67	20	3,543	
Other spr. wheat, bus.	36.5	207	91	13,434	
All wheat, bus.	822	886	57,669		
Oats, bus.	66.7	1,317	1,161	41,248	
Barley, bus.	52.4	265	212	12,771	
Rye, bus.	46.1	36.2	3,294		
Buckwheat, bus.	80.5	13.4	10.6	588	
Flaxseed, bus.	34.9	20.9	11.8	3,132	
Rice, bus.	81.3	40.9	40.4	958	
Grain sorghum,* bus.	71.6	124.9	134.4	6,760	
Hay, all tame, tons.	69.8	94.4	77.9	54,591	
Hay, wild, tons.	13.1	9.1	13.283		
Hay, alfalfa, tons.	62.8	29.3	26.0	12,304	
Timothy seed, bus.	79.1	2.03	.....	.....
Clover seed (red and alsike), bus.	60.2	1.40	.....	.....
Alfalfa seed, bus.	46.6	.85	.....	.....
Beans, dry edible,* bus.	59.3	18.4	18.7	2,071	
Soy beans	84.0	.....	.....	3,805	
Cowpeas	80.1	.....	.....	1,883	
Velvet beans	64.7	.....	.....	112	

*Principal producing states.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Galveston, Tex.—Vessels loaded at Galveston for foreign ports during August, 1931, totaled 4,812,923.20 bus. of wheat, against 7,220,314.40 in August, 1930.—Geo. E. Edwars, chief inspector, Board of Trade.

Dodge City, Kan.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,218,000 bus., barley 6,000, milo 1,500, against wheat 343,500 bus., corn 3,000, barley 20,000, cane seed 2,000 in August, 1930. Shipments of wheat for August, 1931, were 294,000 bus.

Seattle, Wash.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,409 cars, oats 49, barley 52, corn 69, rye 5, hay 10, against wheat 2,036 cars, oats 35, barley 16, corn 85, rye 4, hay 10 in August, 1930. Shipments (waterborne) during August, 1931, were: Wheat 604,518 bus., hay 206 tons, feed 2,528,670 lbs.—W. H. Berry, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Louisville, Ky.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,014 cars, corn 326, oats 213, rye 14, grain sorghum 4, against wheat 691 cars, corn 633, oats 438, rye 68, grain sorghum 6, in August, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 54 cars, corn 246, oats 121, rye 8, against wheat 41 cars, corn 464, oats 227, rye 31, in August, 1930.

St. Joseph, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,340,800 bus., corn 495,000, oats 256,000, barley 8,750, against wheat 2,226,000 bus., corn 586,500, oats 396,000, barley 38,500 in August, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 627,200 bus., corn 411,000, oats 20,000, barley 3,500, against wheat 1,288,500 bus., corn 370,500, oats 62,000, barley 8,750 in August, 1930.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y Grain Exchange.

Denver, Colo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 759 cars, corn 489, oats 23, rye 1, barley 35, beans 26, hay 28 cars, against wheat 821 cars, corn 341, oats 22, rye 1, barley 78, beans 91, hay 128 cars in August, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 42 cars, corn 216, oats 3, barley 8, against wheat 42 cars, corn 204, oats 9, barley 4, in August, 1930.—H. G. Mundhenk, sec'y Grain Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,108,800 bus., shelled corn 172,500, oats 230,000, rye 28,000, barley 1,600, grain sorghums 1,400, feed 270 tons, hay 2,233 tons, against wheat 158,400 bus., shelled corn 412,500, oats 694,000, rye 95,200, barley 41,600, feed 930 tons, hay 9,592 tons, in August, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,102,400 bus., shelled corn 129,000, oats 194,000, rye 5,600, barley 8,000, against wheat 296,000 bus., shelled corn 313,500, oats 408,000, rye 86,800, barley 3,200, in August, 1930.—J. A. Hallam, chief inspector Board of Trade.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 4,686,000 bus., corn 1,702,000, oats 1,183,600, rye 9,100, barley 246,400, kafir 26,000, hay 2,232 tons, against wheat 8,961,400 bus., corn 2,600,200, oats 1,878,800, rye 120,600, barley 289,600, kafir 30,800, hay 10,668 tons in August, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 4,139,400 bus., corn 749,000, oats 688,950, rye 11,700, barley 8,000, kafir 14,400, hay 686 tons, against wheat 7,394,483 bus., corn 1,439,800, oats 1,467,000, rye 59,800, barley 66,600, kafir 9,600, hay 4,468 tons, in August, 1930.—Claude B. Lader, sec'y Merchants Exch.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.—The replies I have received to a questionnaire in Iowa sum up as follows: Eastern Iowa—Oat crop 37 bu. 28 lbs; corn crop 80%. Pastures poor. Feeders paying 19c to 25c for oats; 39c to 50c for corn. North Central Iowa—Oat crop 24 bu. 28 lbs; corn crop 40%. Pastures dried up. Feeders paying 40c to 50c for corn; 18c to 20c for oats. Western Iowa—Oat crop 36 bu. 31 lbs., corn crop 70%. Pastures shot. Feeders paying 39c to 50c for corn; 19c to 25c for oats. Central Iowa—Oat crop 26 bu. 27 lbs., corn crop 50%. Pastures poor. Feeders paying 40c for corn; 20c for oats.—E. A. Praeger.

Disastrous Pool Results

By DR. JAMES E. BOYLE, Cornell University,
in the *Cotton Digest*

Since the Farm Board's main program is one of big commodity pools, and since Chairman James C. Stone of the Farm Board was once general manager of one of the three big tobacco pools, we had better pause for a moment at this point and ask a few questions about the failure of these tobacco pools. At the very outset, we may divide all big cotton, wheat and tobacco pools into two classes: First, those that have failed. Second, those that will fail.

Now, to come back to the big tobacco pools, the Burley, the Tri-State, and the Dark Tobacco. What was their announced purpose? To dominate the market. Their announced aim was to control the price of tobacco by the simple process of controlling the supply. The supply was to be controlled by means of signing up most of the growers with iron-clad, legally binding contracts. The contracts were signed. Temporary monopoly power was secured. Prices were elevated by the simple process of holding back tobacco from the market. We recall the cotton and wheat program of our Farm Board—how this board on Oct. 21, 1929, advised the farmers to hold back their cotton; and on Oct. 26, advised the farmers to hold back their wheat, we all recall how public money was put into the market by the Farm Board to hold back more and still more cotton and wheat, until the price broke under the accumulated stocks now amounting to some 250,000,000 bus. of wheat and some 3,500,000 bales of cotton—all of which should long ago have gone into foreign consumption.

But to get back to our tobacco pools. As I have already said, these pools practiced holding the crop off the market—one, two, three or more years for parts of the crop. When a pool, or a Farm Board, holds back a crop to force the prices up, two things always happen: Consumption of our crop falls off. Production of this crop, both in domestic and foreign countries, increases.

For instance, note carefully what happened to tobacco when the dark tobacco pool withheld the crop. Before the days of the pool, we were producing and selling at a profit some 300,000,000 to 375,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco a year. Seventy-five per cent of it went for export. It went to England, to France, to Italy, and elsewhere. Italy was buying 48,000,000 pounds a year. The pool changed all this. Markets, built up slowly over a period of half a century, were destroyed in three years by pool domination. Italy stopped its purchases entirely. Other foreign buyers stopped or curtailed their purchases. The question may be asked, where did these former customers of ours get their supplies of tobacco? The answer is easy. The Italians entered into the growing of tobacco in Italy. Resisting the pool's demands, Italy was soon producing 96,000,000 pounds of tobacco in Italy, which was twice their requirements. Italy sold its surplus to other countries. The head of the Agricultural Department at Rome remarked to a gentleman from Kentucky that hopes were high in Rome that the pool would continue a few more years for then Italy could pay its war debt through profits on tobacco alone.

In some degree the growing of tobacco took place in other countries in Europe, such as France, where their crop was largely increased and their purchases in this country decreased. England, normally taking 100,000,000 pounds of our tobacco, reduced its orders very greatly, and increased its imports from its colonies. These increases largely came from India and South Africa.

Now our average annual crop of dark tobacco has dwindled from 350,000,000 pounds to under 200,000,000. And this small crop has almost no buyers. Thus the pool in two or three years destroyed a foreign market which it had taken half a century to build up. What the pool did to the tobacco farmer, the Farm Board is doing now to the cotton and wheat farmers. To save the farmer we must destroy the Farm Board. For the farmers have already learned one or two simple lessons in economics, namely: Co-operation of, by, and for the farmers is good. But the big pools are not owned or controlled by farmers. Pools, with their "orderly marketing" are only high-sounding names for speculation by amateurs.

Government Sale of Wheat to Germany

The Grain Stabilization Corporation announced the sale Sept. 11 of 7,500,000 bus. of wheat to the Deutsche Getreide Handelsgesellschaft of Berlin for the account of the German Government.

The wheat is entirely No. 2 amber durum, No. 1 dark hard winter or No. 1 hard winter of the crop of 1930. The purchase price of all the wheat is in accordance with current market quotations of Sept. 10, protein content, variety and location considered.

Obligations of the purchaser bearing $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, maturing Dec. 31, 1934, payable at New York, guaranteed by Germany are to be taken in payment.

Delivery is to be made at the average rate of 833,333 bus. per month with provisions for the increase of the monthly quota if desired and for added storage charges after Nov. 15, 1931.

Shipments are to be made from Atlantic or Gulf ports with preference to ships sailing under the flag of the United States of America for fifty per cent of the tonnage.

This sale with those previously negotiated with the Chinese and Brazilian Governments brings the total of wheat contracted for export by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, since July 1, 1931, to 47,500,000 bus. and most of it cost the taxpayers \$1.25 a bushel.

Seven More States Adopt Collection Code

Seven state legislatures this year have enacted the uniform collection code of the American Bankers Ass'n which provides, among other things, for preference for funds resulting from the collection of bill-of-lading drafts, in the event of bank failure. These states are Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The action of Idaho, Michigan and Pennsylvania is especially noteworthy, as previously the courts in those states had held that claims on collected drafts were not entitled to priority. In the other four states bank receivers had generally granted priority, but the law was not clear until the recent enactment.

Two years ago the code was adopted in eleven states—Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin. Eighteen states are thus on the honor roll now.

It should also be noted that in Alabama, which has been denying priority to claims on drafts when banks fail, the legislature enacted a new law this year which clearly establishes such priority, so for practical purposes Alabama should be added to the above list even though the uniform code was not adopted there. The Alabama bill lost in Tennessee.

In a number of other states the practice of courts or bank receivers is to grant priority, and the need of legislation is not so acute. The remaining states which usually deny priority are California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. We want them lined up in two more years.

The above refers only to state banks. National banks are governed by the rules of the comptroller of the currency, no matter where they are located, and those rules are against priority in most cases.—Millers National Federation.

Danville, Ill.—Cornstalks Products, a company making newsprint paper from cornstalks, was up for auction the 21st of this month.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
Wheat												
Chicago	48 $\frac{7}{8}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	50	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	48
Winnipeg	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
*Liverpool	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kansas City	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	41 $\frac{3}{8}$	40 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{7}{8}$
Minneapolis	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duluth, durum	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omaha	42 $\frac{7}{8}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
St. Louis	46 $\frac{1}{8}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	....
Milwaukee	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
Corn												
Chicago	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{7}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kansas City	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Omaha	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
St. Louis	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
Milwaukee	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	39	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
Oats												
Chicago	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Winnipeg	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Minneapolis	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milwaukee	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
Rye												
Chicago	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$
Winnipeg	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	36	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duluth	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36
Barley												
Minneapolis	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winnipeg	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$

*In fixed exchange at \$4.86.

New 1,500,000-bu. Storage Annex at Erie, Pa.

The addition of 1,500,000 bus. of storage to the Pennsylvania Elevator at Erie, Pa., is a recognition of the urgent demand for storage space for grain at all points of accumulation or transfer. In competing for the rail haul the railroad companies are generous in their offer of service, and the possession of ample storage facilities backs up substantially the carrier's bid for business.

When erected in 1917 to replace a wooden house that burned the reinforced concrete working house and annex of the Erie & Western Transportation Co. promised adequate storage for a number of years, but under present conditions storage room pays for itself in a few years.

The existing elevator was equipped with two marine towers each with a capacity to elevate 25,000 bus. per hour from the hold of a lake steamer. One of the towers is stationary, built of concrete on solid rock and the other is movable. The original reinforced concrete storage bins measured 237 ft., 6 ins. by 69 ft., 6 ins. over all, the bins being 94 ft. deep. Thirty of them are cylindrical and the other 18 interstice and 22 pocket bins. Their capacity was 1,250,000 bus., making a total of 2,750,000 bus.

Above the bins were two 40-inch rubber belt conveyors and one 40-inch reversible belt conveyor. Below the bins were four 36-inch belt conveyors delivering to boots

of the shipping legs in the middle of the house. Thus, in connecting up the old and the new storage it was necessary only to splice the cupola belts to make them long enough to extend over the new annex; and to raise the discharge end of the new belts in the basement to discharge upon the existing belts in the old house. The shipping belts in the old house, therefore, can operate independently of the belts in the new part, the annex, however, contains two instead of four belts.

An unusual feature of the existing elevator is the 50-foot transfer table used to transfer incoming empty cars to either of two shipping tracks without switching.

THE NEW ANNEX is built on a foundation composed of 107 open caissons sunk 17 ft. to bed rock, many of them thru an old timber, rock-filled crib that hampered the progress of the work, which had begun about Nov. 1, yet by working day and night the basement walls and flat slab bin bottom were poured complete by Jan. 8, 1931. Field work was resumed Mar. 1 and the structure was complete ready for grain by May 20.

Gravel and cement for construction was unloaded from cars by stiff leg derricks, sand was delivered to the job by trucks and placed in overhead bins by belt conveyors. Duplicate concrete mixing plants were provided to insure continuous pouring of concrete in the bin walls. The concrete work

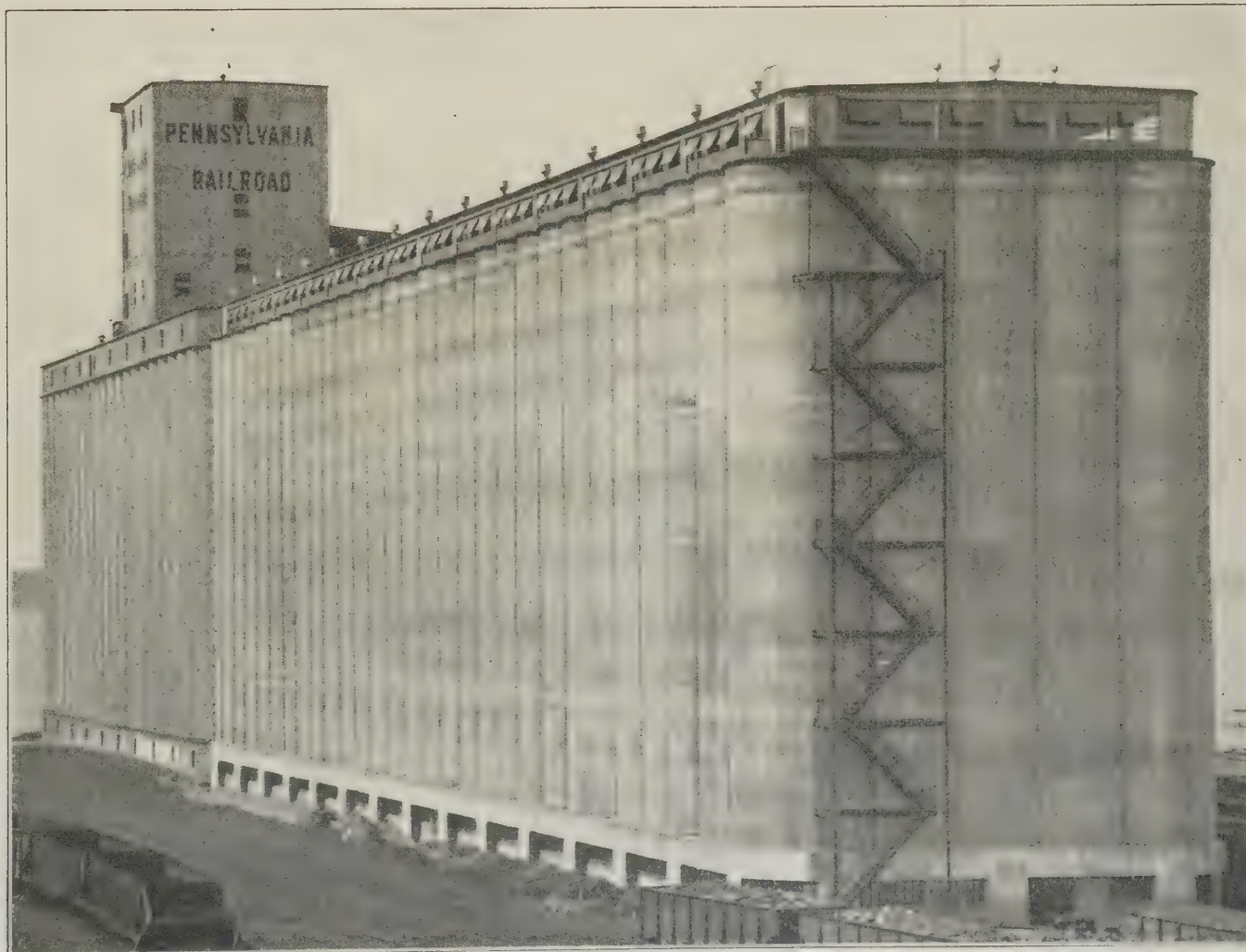
was so good that on completion it was found unnecessary to give exterior treatment to the surface of the bin walls.

The new structure comprises 45 cylindrical bins 20 ft. in diameter arranged in three rows of 15 each, spaced 24 ft. center to center, 14 small bins, on the sides and 2 on each end formed by the exterior circular bins, and a number of interstice bins. The basement floor is 13 ft., 4 ins. below the bin bottom and the height of the bins above the flat slab bottom is 94 ft. The basement has 12 ft., 1 inch clear space and is well lighted thru windows, ventilation being improved by the flat slab design for the bin bottom slab. In the old house the basement is arched attractively.

The cupola is of reinforced concrete construction with 9 ft., 7 ins. from floor to ceiling. Its side walls are inclosed almost entirely with glass with ventilating sash. To offer the least resistance to the expansion of explosive gases the window glass is of single strength.

Each bin has been ventilated separately thru the roof with a Robertson Ventilator installed on each stack, for the efficient removal of dust inside the bins caused by tripping grain from the receiving belt. Care has been taken thruout the work to eliminate the dust explosion hazard and to provide ample light and ventilation in the working areas.

Roller bearing idlers and bearings were used thruout. All chutes, gates and bin valves were supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co. All motors were supplied by the General Electric Co. The chain drives, fully inclosed, running in oil, were supplied by the Morse Chain Co. All belts in the new an-



The Pennsylvania Railroad's Reinforced Concrete Transfer and Storage Elevator at Erie, Pa.

nex are U. S. Grain Elevator Belts. One of the 36-inch belts is 200 ft., one 248 ft., and the two others are 703 ft. long. One of the 40-inch belts is 207 ft., one 465 ft., and the other two are 739 ft. long. The plant is operated by the Western Stevedoring Co. The construction work was performed under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, W. D. Wiggins, Chief Engineer, and A. P. Weymouth, Asst. Engineer, by the Rust Engineering Co., C. G. Thornburgh, manager, Industrial Engineering Department, and J. R. Hewitt, Construction Manager.

The first concrete unit was erected by the Folwell-Ahlskog Co., in 1917.

Demands Retirement of Farm Board

The Western Grain Men's Ass'n, composed of about 125 grain men of western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, at a meeting held at Hanley Falls, Minn., Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the complete retirement of the Federal Farm Board. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Marketing Act which was enacted by Congress in March, 1929, for the avowed purpose of giving relief to depressed agriculture has proved a distressing failure,

WE THE undersigned citizens of..... hereby protest against the appropriation of any more money by Congress for the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board or for the expenses of the Farm Board, and we petition Congress to make every endeavor to obtain the prompt repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the complete retirement of the Federal Farm Board from all of its merchandising activities in the so-called marketing of agricultural products. The piling up of surplus stocks of wheat and cotton has depressed our markets beyond endurance.

It was voted that a copy of the resolution be sent to each member for the signatures of farmers and business men of their communities.

To Draft County Agents as Organizers

At the call of Edward A. O'Neal, pres. of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a 2-day meeting of the heads of the county agent organizations in the different states was held at Chicago, with a view to persuading the state officials to instruct their subordinates in the various counties to tell the farmers to join the Federation.

One state official from Arkansas demurred, declaring that there were in one county four strawberry shipping organizations, and if the county agent presumed to tell the farmers which one of the organizations to join he would immediately lose his job, as the other three would object.

Those present favored organization, adopting the following resolution:

To assure the most effective organization, we feel that it is necessary that there be an adequate extension service, including agricultural extension agent, agricultural home economics and boys and girls club agents employed in each county.

The services of these extension agents shall be free to every farm family of the county; however, in the interest of efficient effort, he shall use his influence to organize farm people in educational project groups and shall encourage in every proper way the adherence of farmers to co-operative ass'ns and to the existing general farm organizations.

Farmers of independent spirit will not stand for herding by these tax paid agitators.

Taxes in the year 1913 required the contribution of \$1.00 out of every \$15.50 of the total national income. Now the burden has risen to the basis of \$1.00 for taxes from every \$9.00 of national income. This increase is caused by the continuously mounting expenditures of state and local governments.—Silas H. Strawn, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Federal Government Being Asked to Accept Second Mortgages on Loans

The governors of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana are gathering protests against the demands of the federal government in making loans to destitute feeders in dry areas for carrying livestock.

Under the regulations such loans may only be made on a first mortgage. Most of the needy farmers in these states, the governors contend, are unable to supply such security, and will be unable to continue holding and feeding their livestock unless they are permitted to give second mortgages.

Farmer and Dealer Trading on Official Grading

The town of Colfax, Wash., is a relatively small community in the heart of a large wheat producing area. An unusual feature in connection with the establishment about July 1, this year, of a licensed inspector in Colfax, is that the inspector grades nothing but samples submitted to him by interested parties. They represent ordinarily lots of wheat being offered for sale by individual farmers. No cars or other lots are ever officially sampled by the Colfax inspector. Nothing but "sample inspection certificates" are issued.

Eight copies of each certificate are issued for each inspection. These are distributed to the seven or eight buyers located in Colfax and are duly filed by each buyer for future reference so that when a farmer offers to sell his wheat the file is referred to and the purchase price is made on the basis of the grade shown on the sample certificate. Prior to the present year a somewhat similar service without the issuance of formal certificates was performed by a person who was not a licensee under the Grain Standards Act. By a ruling of this Department the service was changed so as to be performed only by a licensed inspector.

Stabilization operations have been a mistake, said Wm. Schilling, a member of the Farm Board in a public address.

Well Built Elevator at Pierceville, Kan.

Grain elevator operators in Kansas and the Southwest like to have large storage in the dump pit, to provide which the pits have to be made 16 to 30 feet deep. This may seem to be expensive storage, but the trade demands it.

The absence of water in the ground permits this in most places, as it is dry the year round. The deep bins and dump pit are hopped with slopes to conform to the fall required and the surface of such bottoms are covered with cement. Needless to say, if such plans were followed in Iowa the deep parts would be nearly filled with water. If not, it would be so damp the grain would grow if left in storage for a short time.

At Pierceville, Kan., located on the Santa Fe Railroad and near the Arkansas River, the ground is underlaid with water to a depth of about 12 feet. For protection from water a reinforced concrete waterproof pit was built in erecting the new elevator of the Garden City Co-operative Exchange, which is shown in the engravings herewith.

The elevator is 30x24 ft., and cribbed 30 ft. to the plate, and has 8 bins. Adjoining is the warehouse, 18x40, with the office in one end. Over the team shed are bins. Over the warehouse are grain and feed bins to serve a feed grinder. Four storage bins for coal, 16x56 ft., complete the storage facilities.

The elevator leg is equipped with 12x6 Superior D. P. Cups on 13-inch, 5-ply belt, every 12 inches. A 12-in. No. 2 Gerber distributes the grain from the head, the grain for cars passing thru an 8-in. spout of well casing. Power for the leg is supplied by a 10-h.p. electric motor driving direct to the head and equipped with backstop.

Incoming grain is weighed on a 10-ton truck scale on a 16x8 platform, and is dumped by a truck lift placed in the dump floor and operated by compressor with 2-h.p. motor. Grain is weighed out thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale placed in the cupola. Cars for loading are placed with



Elevator and Feed Mill of Garden City Co-operative Exchange at Pierceville, Kan.

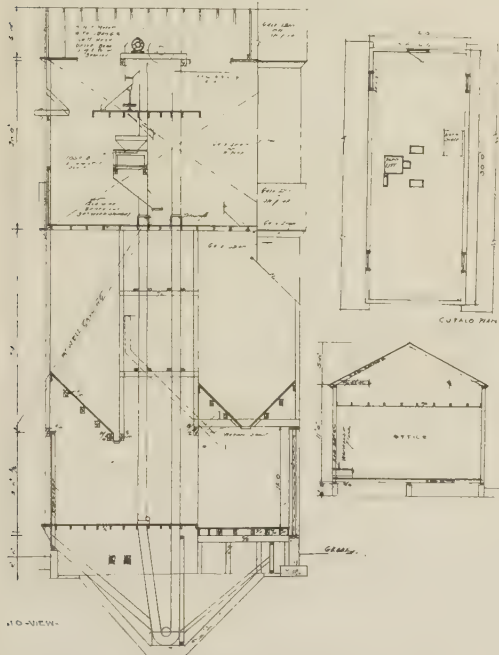
the aid of a pneumatic car puller. A man-lift gives access to the cupola.

The approach and exit for the team shed are built of concrete, displacing all wood that would rot. In the driveway is a wagon loading spout.

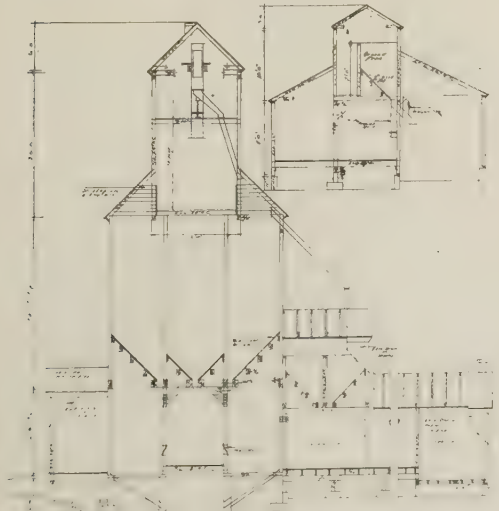
The entire plant presents a very attractive appearance, due to the symmetry of the design and the care in workmanship. The casings are made flush with frames to prevent leaks and give smooth and finished work. The cupola walls are of shiplap covered with galvanized iron. The cornice is made proof against nesting of birds with the consequent fire hazard.

The elevator was designed and erected by the Younglove Engineering Co., which had erected another elevator for the same owners a year earlier at the next station on the Santa Fe at Garden City, Kan.

The stalk of corn that bears the ear furnishes at least 50% of the inherited characteristics possessed by the seed. Selection of seed corn early, before the general harvest permits the ears to become mixed is good corn production practice.



End Sectional Elevation Garden City Cooperative Elevator at Pierceville, Kan.



Sectional Elevations of Garden City Cooperative Elevator at Pierceville, Kan.

Indiana Hay Dealers Indicate Farmers Not Reconciled to Low Prices for Hay

Speaking before the regular meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay Dealers Ass'n, meeting in the Indiana Hotel, Fort Wayne, Aug. 28, Pres. W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa., of the National Hay Ass'n, the local's honored guest, indicated that farmers with hay to sell had not yet become reconciled to present price levels, and it was of more than ordinary importance to the hay dealer to buy at prices that will permit profit on sales. Dealers sometimes become careless in the face of low prices and pay more for hay than they can get from its sale. Such purchases do both the individual and the trade a great deal of harm because they encourage unethical standards among competitors and have a demoralizing effect.

Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, told about the efforts of Traffic Manager J. C. Suttie, Omaha, in opposing the proposed 15% increase in hay and straw freight rates.

Keep an Eye Open for Mortgaged Wheat

Mills which buy wagon or truck wheat from growers are finding an unusually large percentage of wheat covered by chattel mortgage this year. This is true, not only in regions like the Dakotas and Kansas where this situation is found nearly every year, but this year there is a lot of mortgaged wheat in Ohio, New York, Michigan and elsewhere, where this practice has not formerly been common.

State laws on this subject vary somewhat, but in general a chattel mortgage, properly recorded, makes any purchaser liable who does not take the mortgage into account in making settlement. The claim of innocent purchaser seldom avails. It is a case of the buyer acting at his own risk. A good many millers now feel obliged to keep up-to-date lists of recorded chattel mortgages on hand not only for their own county but for neighboring counties as well.

In some states liens filed by landlords for rent due or soon to be due have about the same status as a crop mortgage.—Millers National Federation.

The Federal Trade Commission has completed its inquiry into the propaganda of the grain trade against the Federal Farm Board and will report 10 yrs. hence.

Is Farm Board Pressed for Funds?

The North Pacific Grain Growers can not understand the delay by the Federal Farm Board in paying over money to make good losses in advances made on wheat on the strength of a telegram from the Board, Oct. 1, 1930, that the Board would back the North Pacific Growers.

Loans for facilities amounting to \$140,000 also were made by the North Pacific to local co-operatives, but the North Pacific has waited 15 months in vain for reimbursement. The North Pacific threatens to go to Congress for the money. To complete their disgust with the Farm Board the Farm Board turned down the Walla Walla surplus control plan that had been endorsed by the North Pacific by a vote of 11 to 4.

If any grower is delighted or even satisfied with the bungling practices of the Farm Board he has kept it to himself.

Michigan Bean Jobbers Meet

The annual convention of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n was held Sept. 2 and 3 at Lansing, with over 200 present.

JOHN McALLESTER, Bancroft, spoke on chattel mortgages and truckers, cautioning against buying beans so covered, and urging a fair price for hauling by truck.

VERNON J. BROWN, representative from Ingham County, declared county government to be the most inefficient in the country, and favored revision of present taxing systems.

MR. BROMLEY of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., after showing what the railroads were doing, obtained a pledge of co-operation from the convention.

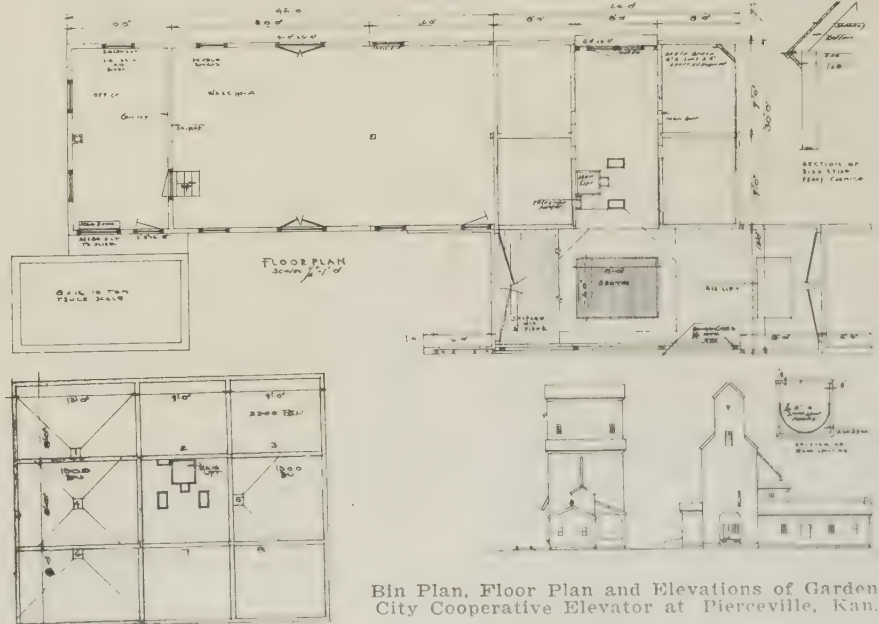
The members voted to repeal the by-law prohibiting the selling of new beans before Sept. 1.

Authority was given the board of directors to reduce the picking charges from 7 cents to a lower figure at their discretion.

"Scoop-shoveling" was more explicitly defined.

Officers elected were: pres., C. H. Runciman, Lowell; vice pres., Herman Heume, Bayport; and sec'y, Asa Walcott, Saginaw. Affiliated assn's certified as directors Minor Walton from Western Michigan, Arthur Jarred from Capital Ass'n; Thomas Hyslip from the Owosso Ass'n.

The banquet was presided over by Robert Ryon, and was enlivened by an entertainment including a boxing exhibition.



Bin Plan, Floor Plan and Elevations of Garden City Cooperative Elevator at Pierceville, Kan.

Plague of Politics

(Continued from page 325.)
expenditures have raced with National extravagance. The National Industrial Conference Board calculated that the aggregate cost of Government in this country by 1928 had reached the amazing total of \$12,609,000,000 annually. We know they have increased since. The rise since 1913 has been calculated at 300% and it is calculated that the cost of Government works out at about \$560 for each family each year. Between 1901 and 1928—some 402 new commissions of one kind or another were created. And it is tragic that so much is sheer waste. Why should we spend two hundred or two hundred and fifty million dollars on our National Department of Agriculture for work which we all believe to be constructive;—if the net result is to be to increase production, and thus cheapen costs,—spending of other hundreds of millions, attempting the impossible feat of controlling the surpluses, result. Shall we for this be content with only the suggestion that acreage, consequently production should be reduced. We spend a lot of money and we get nowhere. The individual American farmer refuses to believe that the way to make money raising grain is to raise less grain and we know the Department of Agriculture does not think so. And if crops could be reduced so sharply would not railroad bankruptcy, industrial despair, unemployment and black panic in all commercial affairs follow quickly? And should we throw aside as valueless the enormously superior intelligence of the American farmer who has always led the world in his per man accomplishments? No, my friends, the path to prosperity for the farmer and for all of American business lies in co-operation each with the other in reducing wastes starting at Washington and ending at home at our firesides. I say starting at Washington advisedly, for aside from the riot of political fallacy in financial affairs; we are likewise threatened with more of this paternalistic sovietizing thru parlor pink social legislation.

Social Legislation.—We may ultimately see Uncle Sam, in the person of a duly appointed agent of a new bureau, step to the bedside of the suffering mother as she brings her son into the world. Another agent will supervise his care in infancy, his food, his training. Another will chart and measure him and select for him a school, directed along the lines of uniformity of curriculum by another agent of national education. He will be transported to school by a publicly owned bus and there his teeth will be examined by another agent and will be entertained by movies supervised by still another agent. He will grow into adolescence with his games policed by other agents, his fishing and swimming interfered with by other agents. He will also go to college and encounter other agents of uniformity in schedule, classes and credits. He will graduate with a completely standardized education, carefully chosen for him by other agents and will no doubt have learned that individuality is error and will find it agreeable as well as possible to attach himself as an appendage of some other bureau and become an agent himself. But he is not thru yet. He will meet a young lady, the right girl, who charms him and youth may call to youth, but, halt! another agent, this time of the medical persuasion may interfere with questions duly charted and to be reported to another superior agent who may in due time permit a wedding. And if the young man is lucky the cycle will start all over again. This picture is not so overdramatic as you may think. When will the perversion of Government end? I think the beginning of the end will be on the day when some hard-headed, common-sense sort of an individual will appear before some august body of Congressional investigators at Washington and will face possible imprisonment for his refusal to be browbeaten. He will tell them bluntly what the citizens think of this stylish sovietism that is being fed into our veins as a people, how utterly disgusted we all are with this undermining of our liberties and this waste of our resources.

Recently The New York Sun asked the question:

"What will end this ever-increasing raid on the pockets of Americans?"

And it answered thus:

"Find out who will end Bureaucracy and Paternalism and you will have the answer. It may be some one man. It may be the lawful rising of an exasperated nation."

Argentina's probable wheat acreage is officially estimated as 17,050,000, about 80 per cent of the area sown a year ago.

Ten Months' Limit on Bonded Cereals

Replying to the collector of customers at New Orleans the Commissioner of Customs at Washington gave a ruling Sept. 16 that rice in sacks could not remain in a bonded warehouse longer than 10 months, under section 557 of the tariff act of 1930. He said:

The restrictive provision provides that the total period of time for which imported grain may remain in bonded warehouse shall not exceed 10 months from the date of importation. There is no expressed qualification in section 557 as to the type of grain contemplated by the restriction, nor to the kind of bonded warehouse in which grain shall be stored to bring it within the said restriction.

The Bureau has, therefore, concluded, after careful consideration, that neither rice nor any other cereal grain, whether kept in sacks, bins, or other containers, may be permitted to remain in bonded warehouse for a period in excess of 10 months from the date of importation.

Scabby Barley

The Department's preliminary barley scab survey this year was conducted by A. L. Smith, of Wisconsin University, between June 29 and July 16. Mr. Smith covered 3,800 miles, making observations in about 200 barley fields in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He reports a marked localization of scab areas this year with no general epidemic occurring, the points of heavy scab infection being in adjoining territories of these states.

Very few cars of barley arriving at terminal markets have graded scabby. Those which have, and which have come to our attention, were characterized by a distinct scabby or so-called "dank" odor and the presence of kernels having a pink or black mould indicative of their scab infection.

As a result of Mr. Smith's survey and samples received, we do not anticipate many cars of scabby barley arriving at terminal markets this year.—O. F. Phillips, Federal Grain Supervision, Chicago, Ill.

Unbalanced Markets

"The best thing the grain market could have in times of depression is a big short interest," Dr. S. S. Huebner, professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania and an authority on futures markets and hedging, says in an article in the current issue of **Barron's**.

Concerning the large supplies of wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Dr. Huebner declared: "The trouble is due to the accumulation of large stocks at prices clearly out of line with the world price elsewhere. Support given by the government to prices thwarted the economic function of speculation.

"The economic function of speculation is so to regulate consumption as to make each year's crop just last, leaving a comparatively small balance overhanging the coming crop. The Farm Board's action tended to interfere with this function. Consumption was slowed because of the higher price, and the incentive to production was increased, with result that we now have a very large balance of the old crop, reported at somewhere around 200,000,000 bus. of wheat, overhanging the new crop."

Nine co-operative ass'ns in the 12 north-eastern states, with a total membership of 5,936 farmers, marketed grain valued at \$322,313 in 1929, according to a report released Sept. 17 by the Farm Board. Grain formed the principal business of four of these ass'ns. Co-operative sales of grain in New York were confined to small quantities of buckwheat and miscellaneous grains.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Yuma, Ariz.—We expect to install a molasses sweet feed mill here in the near future.—E. F. Sanguinetti.

ARKANSAS

Valley Springs, Ark.—The local flour mill has been overhauled and put into operation after an idleness of about 12 years.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Whyte Feed Mills are installing a 1,000-barrel per day flour mill, which will be ready for operation by Oct. 1. The machinery is being installed.

Atkins, Ark.—County Agent W. R. Daniel is reported in the daily press as saying that if as much as 2,000 acres of wheat is planted in this immediate vicinity, a roller mill that has not been used for several years will be again put in operation here.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Stuttgart Rice Growers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; G. E. Hammans, pres., and John Voss, sec'y; to engage in the production, milling and storing of rice. Ground was broken on Aug. 31 for a 140,000-bu. rice elevator to be erected by this company and the Arkansas division of the American Rice Growers Co-op. Ass'n, assisted by the Federal Farm Board.

CALIFORNIA

Corcoran, Cal.—E. B. Cutter, head of the Cutter Grain & Milling Co., died on Aug. 31. He had been in the grain business 50 years.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Ed B. Regan, former manager of the local office of the San Francisco Milling Co., has opened offices under his own name in the I. W. Hellman Bldg.

Fontana, Cal.—H. H. Lerner, of the Riverside Grain & Milling Co., has under construction a new mill here, which will be operated as Lerner's Fontana Grain & Milling Co.

Merced, Cal.—I am no longer connected with the Farmers Warehouse Co. at Merced. I am not engaged in the grain or feed business at this time.—R. A. Yost (San Francisco, Cal.)

Sacramento, Cal.—New members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, joining last month, are as follows: Ed R. Regan, Los Angeles; Stewart Egg Exchange, Arcadia, and the Western Feed & Supply Co., Tulare.

The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is not easily discouraged; altho a measure to levy a \$50 annual tax on portable feed mills and other traveling peddlers has been tabled by the state legislature, the ass'n will continue in its efforts to have the bill passed until it is successful.

CANADA

Calgary, Alta.—Members of the Alberta Wheat Pool registered their opposition to a 100% compulsory pool on Sept. 10.

Winnipeg, Man.—D. Campbell MacLachlan, formerly general manager of the Western Grain Co., Ltd., has been succeeded by A. Cumberland Reid, former assistant general manager. Mr. MacLachlan has been appointed general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, has named Norman P. Lambert, acting general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., as the representative of the provincial government on the board of the Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., and Mr. Lambert has resigned from the Maple Leaf Co. and gone to Winnipeg to take up his new duties, being succeeded by D. Campbell MacLachlan, former general manager of the Western Grain Co., Ltd., at Winnipeg.

Vancouver, B. C.—Earl, Stodlart & Watt, big grain firm of New York and London, will close their Vancouver offices the last of September, it is reported.

Winnipeg, Man.—Memberships in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have been taken by the three provincial pools, and the Canadian Wheat Pool has been registered for membership under the name of John I. McFarland.

Ashville, Man.—Ross Green, manager of the British American Elvtr. Co., was robbed of \$500, on Sept. 14. Because Mr. Green objected to being robbed, the bandit fired three shots from a revolver, wounding his victim in the legs.

Vancouver, B. C.—I have no knowledge that any addition to grain storage at No. 2 Elvtr. is contemplated.—W. D. Harvie, sec'y, Vancouver Harbor Commissioners. [According to a recent daily press report, an addition of 1,400,000 bus. has been planned for this elevator.]

Owen Sound, Ont.—Joseph Morneau fell 90 feet to the floor of one of the bins of the Great Lakes Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, on Sept. 2, and was killed. He had been cleaning the bin and had been hoisted to the top when he fell, probably due to a fainting spell, it is believed.

Vancouver, B. C.—O. Z. Buchanan, who has been with the pool from its beginnings in 1923, has been appointed western sales manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool with headquarters in this city. James Gibson, who came here about two years ago to have charge of the local office at the time Mr. Buchanan was transferred to the prairies, has gone to Winnipeg, where he will assist the new eastern sales manager, W. C. Pollett.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the annual meeting of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, held in the Board Room of the Grain Exchange Sept. 17, the following officers were elected: H. T. Swart, vice-pres.; S. T. Smith, sec'y; C. C. Fields, treas.; J. A. Speers, general manager for Fort William; E. G. Beamish, manager for Winnipeg; F. J. Anderson, J. A. Richardson, L. H. Wolvin and W. C. Polliott were named directors. During the period from Aug. 1, 1930, and July 31, 1931, the association handled 241,406,149 bus. of grain, compared with 177,781,065 during the previous 12-month period.

Churchill, Man.—Six men of the weighing staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners, including Chief Weighmaster S. M. Capon, came to this point from Fort William, early this month, to supervise the unloading of the cars and the loading of the two boats in the test shipments of grain from the mammoth Government elevator. It is reported that officials expressed the belief that more than 2,000,000 bus. of grain from the Canadian West will be stored in the new elevator this autumn and winter to relieve elevator facilities at the Lakehead and to prepare for shipments of grain over the bay route next spring. On Sept. 15 the elevator loaded its first grain. The test went off with clock-like precision. Grain cars were emptied in less than eight minutes apiece, and wheat poured into a shiphold from each of four loading spouts at the rate of 250 bus. a minute. The elevator is said to be one of the fastest of the world's ocean grain terminals, having a receiving capacity of 80,000 bus. per hour and a similar shipping maximum, it being possible to carry on both operations at the same time. On the morning of Sept. 18 the steamer "Farnworth" moved out of Hudson Bay carrying the initial shipment of wheat, 277,000 bus., from the Churchill elevator for an overseas port, the balance of the shipment to be taken by the "Warkworth."

Winnipeg, Man.—Charles E. Hayles, vice-pres. and general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd., was elected pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at the annual meeting Sept. 9, succeeding A. P. White. Henry Gauer, of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., and Harry E. Sellers, pres. of the Federal Grain Co., Ltd., were elected vice-presidents by acclamation. Seats on the council were won by the following: F. J. Anderson, N. J. Breen, W. J. Dowler, R. T. Evans, C. C. Fields, John W. Horn, J. A. Kennedy, R. W. Milner, W. A. Murphy, J. R. Murray, R. C. Reece, and M. A. Smith.

Ft. William, Ont.—David Henry K. Sellers, known to his friends as "Harry," pioneer grain elevator operator of Canada, died at his home in this city on Sept. 4, after a long illness. His father, M. Sellers, came to this city in 1884 as superintendent of the Canadian Pacific elevator system at the head of the lakes, and the following year Harry Sellers came to assist his father. When the Canadian National Elvtr. in Port Arthur was built by the MacKenzie and Mann interests, Harry Sellers was selected as its first manager, and continued in charge of this house when it was taken over by the British-American Elvtr. Co., later the Port Arthur Elvtr. Co. In 1916 he and his brother, the late Albert Sellers, formed the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. and the present large elevator was opened for business the following year, his son, H. E. Sellers, of Winnipeg, being pres., and Harry Sellers managing director in Ft. William. When the Northland Elvtr. Co. was formed in 1922 to take over the Canadian Pacific Elvtr. "D," Mr. Sellers became a director and local manager, and following the death of J. P. Jones, he also assumed the management of the Consolidated Elvtr. In 1929 when the Northwestern, the Consolidated and the Stewart terminal elevators were merged under the name of the Federal Grain Co., Harry Sellers became a director and the local manager, which position he held at the time of his death. His upright character as a citizen and his energetic work for the good of the community in which he lived will make his name long remembered. He is survived by his widow, three sons and four daughters, two sons having died years ago. One of his sons, H. E. Sellers, of Winnipeg, is prominently identified with the grain and elevator business.

ILLINOIS

Shannon, Ill.—E. Culbert & Son have purchased the Erdmeier Feed Mill.

Sheldon, Ill.—A petition has been filed to have the Bishopp Cereal Co. adjudicated a bankrupt.

Lexington, Ill.—The recent fire loss at J. J. Kemp's elevator and feed mill was estimated at \$15,000.

Buda, Ill.—Fire, thot to have been due to tramps, destroyed the feed mill and machinery at Studley's brick yard, Aug. 31; the mill was not in use; no insurance was carried.

Whitaker (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—H. J. Kahney has sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness to be back on the job as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Lehigh Stone Co.

... KANKAKEE, ILL. ...

CRUSHED STONE • SAND • GRAVEL

LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

Windsor, Ill.—A company is reported to have been organized for the co-operative buying of grain, by farmer members of the Shelby Farm Buro. Plant location has not yet been announced.

Wenona, Ill.—Grain men of the Streator territory will meet at the Stanton Hotel, Wenona, Thursday, Sept. 24, at 7 p. m. After partaking of dinner, they will hold their usual business meeting.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-op. Ass'n, which operates an elevator at this point, has purchased the Rogers Grain Co.'s elevator, built 33 years ago and which has not been used for the past three years, and will raze it.

Keensburg, Ill.—French Bros. are making some improvements at their elevator, including installation of a large motor for elevating grain and also a hammer mill. Before spring a feed mixer will be installed to manufacture a brand of mash feed for stock and poultry.

Beardstown, Ill.—Schultz, Baujan & Co. have awarded the contract and construction has started on an additional grain storage capacity of 25,000 bus. The company has four elevators at this point, having a total capacity of 450,000 bus. and its mill has a capacity of 1,600 barrels.

Champaign, Ill.—A meeting and school of instruction in soy bean grading was held in this city on Sept. 5, to which all elevator managers in Vermillion County were invited. J. E. Barr, of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., who is in charge of the licensing of federal soy bean inspection, was the principal speaker.

Hanna City, Ill.—It is reported that the Hanna City Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to rebuild the elevator destroyed by fire on Aug. 30. The only part of the plant left standing is the concrete walls of the elevator. The fire started in the office, cause unknown. The buildings were fairly well covered by insurance.

Waynesville, Ill.—All elevators at Waynesville (two, and one elevator corn crib) are owned by the Waynesville Grain Co.; H. A. Stotler, pres., and Verne W. Burtis, sec'y-mgr.—Waynesville Grain Co., by Verne W. Burtis. [It was reported by the daily press in August that a Dr. Wm. Marvel had lost a Waynesville elevator.]

Osman, Ill.—The grain elevator at this point formerly owned for years by G. A. Delong, of Foosland, but of late years the property of C. B. Kirk, of Mansfield, burned about 1:30 a. m., Sept. 16. It was believed to have been struck by lightning and to have smoldered for several hours. The elevator was a landmark, having been built more than 50 years ago.

Anchor, Ill.—The Anchor Grain Co., which was incorporated last April and is affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., on Sept. 1 took over the grain handling facilities at this point previously owned and operated by the Anchor Farmers Elvtr. Co., which had been managed for 30 years by John Nafziger. The new company is managed by Douglas Kinzer.

Stockland, Ill.—F. M. Chancellor, manager of the Stockland Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co., retired from the business effective Sept. 12. For 20 years Mr. Chancellor was a member of the firm of Lockhart & Chancellor, engaged in the grain business here, and five years ago became manager of the newly organized Stockland Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. Joseph Sever has been appointed manager to succeed him.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held in this city at the Chatsworth Hotel, Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, at 7 o'clock, at which hour dinner was served, followed by the business meeting.

Cornell, Ill.—R. A. Meils has completed his feed mill, mentioned in the July 22 Journals as soon to be under construction, and started operations Sept. 4. The mill, which is operated under the name of the Cornell Milling Co., is equipped with the latest milling machinery power for which is furnished by four electric motors.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Great Lakes Feedstuff Co. has gone out of business.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during September has been set at 5% per annum.

The cereal package mill of General Mills, Inc., at South Chicago, is to have its capacity enlarged materially, plans for which have been completed.

Frank E. Chamberlin, vessel agent, and member of the Board of Trade, was sadly bereaved Sept. 14 by the death of his wife following an emergency operation for appendicitis while on a visit to Detroit.

Members recently elected to the Board of Trade include the following: Harold W. Davis, of New York; James C. Wilding, of England; Ralph E. Hasenwinkle, pres. of Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. of Bloomington, Ill.

Robert E. McCarthy, sec'y of E. W. Bailey & Co., one of the oldest cash grain and provisions brokerage houses in the trade, completed his 51st year on the Board of Trade this month. He started working for Bailey, Bullock & Co. in 1881.

Appearing before a special com'te of the Board of Trade to be questioned regarding his transactions with Walter E. Wolf, bank employe who stole \$3,667,000 of the bank's money for stock and grain speculation, David D. Weiss, merchant tailor and member of the Board of Trade, maintained that he executed no grain transactions for Wolf.

A com'te has been appointed by the Board of Trade to make a thoro study of the present marketing situation with respect to increasing the volume of trading in cereals, and there is a possibility, it is reported, that a reduction in commission charges will be considered by the Board. The com'te is composed of the following members: Theodore Cunningham chairman, Joseph P. Griffin, Richard F. Uhlman, Frank G. Coe, Frederick G. Winter, James E. Bennett, E. J. Kuh, Jr., E. A. Doern and Fred S. Lewis. The members of the com'te have received from the sec'y's office a voluminous list of matters to be inquired into.

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade will be submitted to a ballot on Oct. 7, to add the following words to Rule 330: "Except that the provisions of Rules 331, 332 and 333 shall not apply on grain to arrive from points on or west of the Missouri River on grain originating west of the Missouri River." So that the rule, as amended, will read: "All exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of cash grain including grain to arrive shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter, except that the provisions of Rules 331, 332 and 333 shall not apply on grain to arrive from points on or west of the Missouri River on grain originating west of the Missouri River."

INDIANA

Warsaw, Ind.—A new grinder has been added to the equipment of the East End Coal & Feed Co.

Mentone, Ind.—New mixing and grinding machinery was recently added to the feed mill of Mayer Bros.

Williamsport, Ind.—An addition is being built to the feed mill of the Pine Village Feed Co., on account of increasing business.

Versailles, Ind.—Remodeling and the installation of new machinery has been done by the Versailles Feed Co., E. H. Bailey proprietor.

Oxford, Ind.—E. A. Benedict, formerly at Goodland, Ind., as manager of the elevator of the Goodland Grain Co., is now located at this point.

Somerset, Ind.—B. F. Talley and J. C. Summers now have their new mill, which they are operating as the Somerset Feed Mill, open for business.

Peabody (Columbia City p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 300-foot transmission rope drive, as the result of a recent breakdown at the elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Machinery and grain were damaged in a fire at the Evans Milling Co.'s branch, Sept. 9, said to have started from friction in a flaking machine.

Goodland, Ind.—Claire Wallace, of Fenton, Mich., has been appointed manager of the Goodland Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. A. Benedict, now at Oxford, Ind.

Foresman, Ind.—The office, scale house, tool shed and two coal houses of the Foresman Elvtr., owned by Robert Alexander, of Lafayette, burned at about 1:30 a. m., Sept. 9.

Scircleville, Ind.—Fire threatened the Scircleville elevator about 7:30 p. m., Sept. 11, when flames broke out in the cobhouse, but it was soon extinguished with but little damage to the elevator.

Princeton, Ind.—Fred Antell's grain elevator was broken into by burglars, during the night of Sept. 10, who entered by means of breaking the glass from one of the windows, but who took nothing valuable.

London, Ind.—N. E. Williams' grain elevator burned Sept. 11; loss, \$10,000; insurance three-fourths of the loss; about 1,000 bus. of wheat and \$150 worth of feed also burned, and the office records were destroyed. The fire started in the cob room and it is believed that matches had been dropped while corn was being shelled.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Donald T. Hart, partner with his brother, Willard E. Hart, in Hart Brothers Grain Co., had a very serious automobile accident over two months ago and after several weeks in the hospital was able to return to his office the last day of August. The injuries consisted of a slight concussion of the brain, bad acid burns on the right arm, and cuts and bruises. The doctors say, however, that he will be able to resume work within a few weeks.

Boonville, Ind.—W. H. Bradley, of Boonville, for the past eight years manager of the Browning Milling Co., Evansville, and his son Paul have taken over the Elkhorn Mills. Paul will be in active charge of the mills and his father will act in an advisory capacity, continuing to manage the Browning mill. The Elkhorn Mills, among the oldest in this part of the state, were established in 1850. The new company will operate under the name of W. H. Bradley & Son.

Seymour, Ind.—G. H. Anderson, former grain dealer of this city, died on Sept. 5 at the Indiana Masonic Home at Franklin, where he has lived several years. Mr. Anderson, who was about 80 years of age, had been ill for some time, but his condition was not critical until a few days before his death. He came to Seymour about 30 years ago, in the employ of the Blish Milling Co., at which time he was regarded as a grain expert. Several years later he went into business for himself, erecting a grain elevator on Chestnut St., which was afterward taken over by the Woodstock Mills. About 10 years ago, after the death of his wife, he disposed of his plant here to Dan Morgan, who operated it for several years before selling to the present owners.

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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd, well known to the entire grain trade of this and adjoining states, was in this city recently attending the funeral of his father. Mr. Boyd is living in Miami, Fla., at the Colonial Towers. His health is about the same as it has been for several months. He no doubt would be glad to hear from his old friends of the Northland.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Oscar V. Rouse, pres. of William Rouse & Sons, grain merchants, and the Pearl Roller Mills, took his own life, on Sept. 8, by inhaling the fumes of a deadly poison. He had been despondent for some time, members of his family reported. Mr. Rouse, who was 69 years of age, had been affiliated with the grain company for 40 years. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

IOWA

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Frank Sailer has bot a feed mill.

Sioux City, Ia.—F. L. O'Connor, local manager of Lamson Bros. & Co., is the proud father of a baby girl born Sept. 18.

Grundy Center, Ia.—E. G. Mellem, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is the proud father of a 11½ lb. girl born Sept. 9.—A. G. T.

Independence, Ia.—Thieves broke into the E. A. Jamason Elvtr. office Sept. 9, taking some valuable papers and getting about \$17 in currency.—Art Torkelson.

Grafton, Ia.—Roy Buechele, who for several years has been second man at the elevator of the Farmers Incorporated Co-op. Society, has been appointed manager, succeeding R. A. Nack, resigned.

Grundy Center, Ia.—John M. Smith, 83 years of age, father of J. Clyde Smith, local grain man, and J. Miles Smith, Lamson Bros. & Co. mgr. at Storm Lake, Ia., passed away suddenly after a lingering illness.

Ayrshire, Ia.—Fire of undetermined origin on Sept. 10 destroyed M. J. Conry's elevator. About 4500 bu. of grain was in the elevator at the time. Estimated loss was \$15,000 which includes some coal and the grain in the house, said to be fully covered by insurance.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Bartlett, Ia.—C. W. Cain, an employe of Good Bros. elevator, narrowly escaped death, on Sept. 3, when his overalls became caught in some shafting and he was being drawn toward the machinery. Fortunately, the garment gave way under the strain, saving his life. He was badly bruised and shaken up nervously.

Marengo, Ia.—It is reported that James D. Blake, of Cedar Rapids, who owns the site formerly occupied by the Bailey Grain Co.'s elevator that burned May 23, will erect an up-to-date, fireproof elevator of between 10,000 and 15,000 bus. capacity where the former elevator stood. The new plant will include a feed grinder and mixer, corn sheller, cleaner and oats huller. Mr. Blake is also interested in an elevator at Toledo.

Webster City, Ia.—J. J. Flanagan, an Omaha poultry feed salesman, was sentenced in district court here to six months in jail when he pleaded guilty to impersonating an officer, according to daily press reports. Arrested on Aug. 1 on complaint of farmers that he represented himself to be a "government man" sent out to cull and treat their flocks, his defense was that his sales talk had been "probably misunderstood" by the farmers.

Hamburg, Ia.—Good Bros. new 20,000-bu. elevator was opened to receive grain on Sept. 7. The building is 26x54x70 feet and is covered with sheetiron. Up-to-date machinery has been installed, all roller bearing, and two motors are used for power, one 25 h.p. and the other 5.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Wm. Z. Hall, 43 years of age, telegraph operator for Lamson Bros. & Co.'s local office died suddenly in his room some time during the night of Sept. 14. His body was not discovered until he failed to appear for work in the morning when it was found he was dead. His death was attributed to natural causes. The body was shipped to Grand Island, Neb. for burial. He is survived by his mother and two brothers. He had been connected with Lamson Bros. the past 2½ years, and had many friends in this community. He was formerly connected with several grain firms at Grand Island.

KANSAS

Crawford, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co.'s elevator has been reopened by Wayne Bartlett.

Kackley, Kan.—The elevator of J. M. Decker was damaged by windstorm on Sept. 3.

Antelope, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Antelope Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Manhattan, Kan.—Windstorm and hail damaged the plant of the Manhattan Milling Co. on Sept. 2.

Wichita, Kan.—S. P. Wallingford's son, Frederick, is now associated with the S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

Wichita, Kan.—Ed Kohen, the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s superintendent, is recovering from a serious illness.

Hollis, Kan.—Chester Pierce is the new manager of the East Elvtr., formerly operated and managed by the Campbell Grain Co.

Hayes City, Kan.—Hayes City Flour Mills have installed White Star Special V Cups in the leg of their elevator, to increase the handling capacity.

Copeland, Kan.—Construction is to start soon on the erection of a new elevator on the site of the Richardson Grain Co.'s house that burned Aug. 31.

Topeka, Kan.—The Inter-Ocean Mills closed temporarily on Sept. 12. The shutdown affects the Topeka plant only, the company's mills at Wichita continuing to operate.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. R. Smith, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.'s manager at this point, was married recently in Kansas City, and he and his bride are now on their honeymoon.

Larned, Kan.—Pawnee County Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed four new motors and a set of SKF Ball Bearings in its local elevator. This equipment was supplied by the White Star Co.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has erected a 7,000-bu. cylindrical steel tank adjoining its elevator. The tank is 19 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. The lower tier of metal is 12-gauge and the upper tier is 14-gauge. Storing 30c wheat will soon pay for it.

Marquette, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co., owned by Emil Teichgraeber, has let the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a 100,000-bu. storage addition to its plant.

Kackley, Kan.—J. M. Decker, of Concordia, Kan., owns both of the elevators at this point. We are operating that one he bot of the Kackley Co-op Exchange [now out of business].—P. J. Slipsager.

Edson, Kan.—Guy Fike has a number of 1,000-bu. steel tanks near his elevator here which he rents to farmers for their wheat at \$10 a month. Failing to rent any of the tanks, he immediately fills them with wheat of his own.

Brewster, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has installed five 1,000-bu. steel tanks and expects to rent each tank to an individual farmer for the storage of his grain. In the absence of tenants, the tanks will be filled with wheat and held for better prices.

Dighton, Kan.—Work has been rushed on the four tank addition to the Farmers Co-op. Exchange's elevator, under construction by the Industrial Engineering Co. The concrete walls were poured in about a week's time and the house is now ready for grain.

Atchison, Kan.—The Ryan Const. Co. is erecting a 100,000-bu. addition to our grain elevator, which gives us a total of 350,000 bus. of storage here at the mill proper in addition to 350,000 bu. storage at our terminal and feed mill. This storage is being erected with special features, with the idea of having greater facilities in the handling of our wheat blends.—The Blair Milling Co., E. B. Hackney, pres.

Highland, Kan.—J. F. Bottiger, owner of an elevator at this point, died at his home here Aug. 26, after an illness of several months, at the age of 68 years. For years he was interested in the operation of elevators at Sparks, Iowa Point and Cedar Creek, but of late his business has been centered in Highland. He was also a mule dealer and had the largest private mule barn in the state. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Emporia, Kan.—The Emporia Elvtr. & Feeding Co. has under construction about a mile west of this city a 15,000-bu. elevator of crib construction. Hugh Smith, who has the business under lease, is financing the new project principally, and plans to install machinery to grind his own feed and also do a commercial feed grinding business. A corn sheller will be a part of the new equipment. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract for the construction of the elevator, which will have a concrete foundation and concrete bin bottoms. The six-inch wall will be covered with sheet metal. The house will be 26x30 feet, 60 feet high. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract. Mr. Smith does an extensive feeding business, including sheep and cattle.

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Belleville, Kan.—Mort Orr, formerly of Belleville, has been appointed local grain inspector by Gov. Woodring. The Kansas grain inspection office for this district was recently changed from Clay Center to Belleville, as reported in the last number of the Journals. The local office is on the second floor of the Peoples National Bank Bldg.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—George E. Eldridge held a formal opening on Sept. 7 of his new, up-to-date \$20,000 feed and cereal mill. It is a two-story structure, with the hammer mill in the basement, the equipment including a cold molasses mixer also. The capacity is 2½ tons of mixed feed per hour and 900 pounds of cereal per hour.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Edward L. Davis, member of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, of this city, is ill at his home at Relay, Md.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Having recovered from an infection in one of his feet, Charles E. Herbst is back on the job again as pres. of the Guilford Grain & Feed Co.

Pres. W. L. Walton, of the National Hay Ass'n, has appointed Herman Runge, of Runge & Co., Baltimore hay merchants, as state vice-pres. for Maryland.—R. C. N.

Stuart A. Allen, heretofore in charge of freight traffic at Chicago, has been appointed assistant to the general freight traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Baltimore.—R. C. N.

After conducting the grain, hay and feed business continuously for 60 years from one location, L. Kellum & Co., members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, have removed their headquarters to 1051 Hillen St.—R. C. N.

William E. Harris, formerly in the grain brokerage business in this market, and Baltimore correspondent of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, is now engaged in the automobile accessory trade with his son, E. Ralph Harris.—R. C. N.

Indications point to considerable activity in the wheat export business from Baltimore in the next few weeks. One full cargo of wheat will clear for Brazil, and a portion of the 7,500,000 bu. sale of Farm Board wheat to Germany will also be loaded here.—R. C. N.

Ernest J. Sponseller, of Englar & Sponseller, millers and grain dealers of Westminster, Md., underwent an operation, Sept. 12, at the Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, for entanglement of the bowels. Two days later peritonitis developed, causing his death on Sept. 16. He was 58 years old. Pres. Blackford announced the death to a general meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce, and appointed a com'tee to attend the funeral. Mr. Sponseller was interested in a number of other enterprises and at one time served as mayor of Westminster.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—The Commercial Milling Co. has just purchased an electro-magnetic separator to catch tramp iron.

New Era, Mich.—Westing & Swanson have placed their order for a built-in electro-magnetic separator for their feed mill.

Linden, Mich.—The Linden Milling Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to catch tramp iron.

Vernon, Mich.—The Vernon Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a bean picking room with 30 tables and is also installing a feed mixer.

Sand Lake, Mich.—A 3-h.p. enclosed self-ventilated motor has been installed by Frank Rushmore to furnish power for his grain cleaner.

Holland, Mich.—The feed mill of A. Harrington is being moved back from the road about 40 feet to permit widening the trunk line highway. Some remodeling of the plant is being done at this time, which includes the installation of a reliable electro-magnetic separator to catch tramp iron.

Unionville, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. is installing several small fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, single-phase motors for operating flour packers.

Central Lake, Mich.—A 50-h.p. slip ring motor is being installed in the engine room in the Argo Milling Co.'s mill at this station to replace steam power.

Buchanan, Mich.—Macy Bros., of New Carlisle, Ind., who operate a grist mill there, have applied to this city for a permit to operate a similar mill here.

A. E. Walcott, of Saginaw, Mich., has been elected sec'y-treas. of the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n for the ensuing year, succeeding T. J. Hubbard.

Applegate, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. is installing an attrition mill to be operated by a 25-h.p. motor. This mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Minden City, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a built-in electro-magnetic separator on its dreadnaught feed mill to prevent fires and accidents from tramp iron.

Prescott, Mich.—The Prescott Co-op. Ass'n has replaced its engine power with electric power. A fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motor is used to operate the elevator machinery.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Van Ess & Schreuder, who operate a feed mill in the northwestern part of the city, are installing a reliable electro-magnetic separator to remove the tramp iron from the feed.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—George Wruble, who operates the local feed mill, has recently constructed a warehouse for handling beans and has installed a cleaner, completely equipped with ball bearings, and a 10-h.p. motor.

Falmouth, Mich.—Engine power is being replaced by electric power by the Falmouth Co-op. Marketing Ass'n. All of the motors that are not located in the fire-resistive engine room will be of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated type.

Vassar, Mich.—Hart Bros. are remodeling the flour mill which they purchased from the defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co. five years ago and will put it into operation at once. Electric power will be used thruout. This is a 50-barrel midget mill.

Reed City, Mich.—Bettin Bros. are installing a hammer mill in their elevator. This will be driven by a 25-h.p. motor enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure. The mill will be provided with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron.

Merritt, Mich.—The Falmouth Co-op. Marketing Ass'n is replacing oil engine power with electric motor. Motor is to be enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure. An electro-magnetic separator will be installed on the feed mill to remove stray iron.

Constantine, Mich.—The Constantine Co-op. Ass'n has been obliged to supplement the water power in its feed mill with electric power because of low water. This is the first time in many years that the water power has not been sufficient to operate this mill.

Lyons, Mich.—The Fox Elvtr. Co. is changing its electric power from direct current to alternating, the village having sold out the local power system to the Consumers Power Co. A 15-h.p. G. E. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motor will be used to drive the elevator.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co., for the first time in many years, has found its water supply insufficient for the operation of its mill. It has installed a 100-h.p. synchronous motor as auxiliary power. This motor is located in a fire-resistive enclosure in the basement of the mill.

Pittsford, Mich.—M. E. Trip is preparing to put in operation the old Pioneer water-power mill, located two miles west of Pittsford. The dam has been rebuilt, new water wheels and new grinding equipment installed. Aside from the grinding of feed and buckwheat Mr. Trip is preparing to grind a special health flour, manufactured especially for a Toledo, Ohio, physician. A reliable electro-magnetic separator will be installed ahead of the feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Lamb, Mich.—On petition of Alexander Cowan, receiver for the Lambs Farmers Elvtr. Co., the court granted an order, on Sept. 2, permitting the sale of grain by the company and the lease of the elevator one year to M. P. Shanahan. A formal petition for the dissolution of the farmers company has been filed.

Alto, Mich.—Bergy Bros., operating as Alto Elvtr. Co., are installing a double runner, motor-driven attrition mill. This will be equipped with a reliable electro-magnetic separator. Several smaller motors will also be installed to operate cleaners and elevator logs and these motors will be of the fully-enclosed ballbearing pipe-ventilated type. A feed mixer is also being installed.

Delwin, Mich.—E. E. Brown, who has been operating a general store at this station for the past seven years, has just purchased the local elevator from the receiver for Chatterton & Son and has opened for business with a full line of retail feeds. The elevator has been closed for several months. An electro-magnetic separator of the built-in type is being installed on the feed mill.

Bay City, Mich.—The new elevator being erected by the Farm Bureau Service, Inc., is equipped with a 50-h.p. hammer mill for custom feed grinding (as reported in the Aug. 26 Journals), which will be fed ear corn and small grain automatically by a Nickle proportioning crusher-feeder with remote controls for instantly changing the mixture and varying the output of the mill.

Hemlock, Mich.—The Hemlock Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized and has purchased the Libby-McNeill-Libby Elvtr. here to supply facilities for handling beans. The new company has entered into contractual relations with the Hemlock Bean Growers Ass'n, thus getting the volume of that organization's business for its elevator, and also providing the facilities for handling the bean crop of the growers ass'n.

Caro, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has just completed the installation of a new grain and bean dump and a new cleaner. The pit into which the grain or beans will be dumped has a capacity of 200 bus., is lined with concrete and planking, and is finished off with galvanized sheeting. At the side of the larger dump is a small one for bagged grain. Unloading will be done by hand this fall, but it is probable that next year a power device will be installed.

Eau Claire, Mich.—The local branch of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., with headquarters at Benton Harbor, is constructing a new produce warehouse which is to be equipped with the latest type of machinery for handling fruits and produce, all equipment being driven with electric motors. The Sharp Grain Elvtr., formerly located on this site, has been moved across the road and the feed mill equipment, formerly located in a warehouse, has been moved to this elevator. The elevator, which has been idle for some time, is being put in shape for the handling of grain. A reliable electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the J. B. Hammer Mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

MINNESOTA

Airlie, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to dissolve and close its elevator.

Ommons, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Floyd Olson manager of its elevator.

Aitkin, Minn.—Frank Ziske's Farmers Flour & Feed Exchange recently installed a feed mixer.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—An oat huller is to be added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator soon.

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Flour Mill resumed operation recently after being closed for some time.

Delhi, Minn.—The new manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co.'s elevator is J. A. Frank, formerly of Oakes, N. D.

Haydenville, Minn.—The 25,000-bu. elevator, reported in the July 22 Journals as under construction for the Farmers Exchange, has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and is ready to receive grain.

Rosewood, Minn.—Messrs. Oen and Myrom have appointed J. M. Schie grain buyer of their elevator recently bot from the Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n, and are doing business as the Myrom & Oen Grain & Seed Co.

Adrian, Minn.—The Adrian Milling Co. feed mill, formerly owned by J. H. Welsh, has been bot by J. L. Hengel, of Lamberton, Minn. The mill, which has been shut down during the past summer, will be put into operation again as soon as some changes are made in the machinery room.

Minneapolis, Minn.—W. J. Kuhrt, general manager of the Northwest Grain Ass'n, which last month affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., is reported to have sharply denied that he has been removed from that office or that he has resigned, and to have stated that he has no intention of resigning. About a week later it was reported that his resignation had been accepted.

Russell, Minn.—Albin O. Swanson, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and the Russell Shipping Ass'n, disappeared and was not heard from until his wife received a letter from him at LeMars, Ia., saying that it was best to leave and launch for himself. The reason for his act is unknown, as he left his books in good order and was highly esteemed here. When he left he was dressed in overalls and had but \$8 on his person.

MISSOURI

Brunswick, Mo.—G. V. Proctor, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, gave up that position Aug. 22.

Berger, Mo.—A movement is on foot to reorganize the Berger Milling Co., overhaul the mill and put it again in operation.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A frame loading platform in connection with a fire resistive elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corp. was damaged by fire on Sept. 15.

Maysville, Mo.—A hammer mill has been installed by the Maysville Co-op. Store, to be run in connection with its feed business. A 10-h. p. motor furnishes the power.

Glasgow, Mo.—Roy Price, owner of the Glasgow Milling Co. for many years, on account of ill health has leased his plant to James Skaggs, who has been employed in the mill for a number of years.

Leeton, Mo.—Walter Wyatt will lease and operate the new elevator now under construction by J. R. Grinstead. This town has been without an elevator for several years, since the burning of the Farmers Elevtr.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. Thurnau, of the Arnold A. Thurnau Grain Co., this city, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his father, aged 76 years, which took place at his home in Marine, Ill., resulting from a fall.

Clarksdale, Mo.—A fire discovered in the top of William Durrant's elevator at 10:30 p. m., Sept. 1, was extinguished before the firemen arrived, and building and contents saved. The elevator had been struck by lightning in the morning.

St. Louis, Mo.—Jacob W. Beck, pres. of the H. W. Beck & Sons Feed & Seed Co. and member of the Merchants Exchange, died of heart disease at St. Luke's Hospital, Sept. 4, after an illness of two months, at the age of 65 years. He succeeded his father as head of the grain business which has operated here for over 50 years.

Joplin, Mo.—The Excello Sales Co., which was re-organized under new ownership and management about three years ago and which operates a mill, elevator and warehouse here at Tenth and Moffett streets, has just completed a feed mill, warehouse and hay barn at the stockyards. The company has contracted to supply all feed used by the stockyards, and in addition will conduct a custom grinding business, as it has a fully equipped hammer mill. If conditions warrant, an elevator may be erected later at the stockyards. Dow Moore, a Joplin business man, is pres. of the Excello Co., and C. H. Featherston, who has been in the feed business here for 33 years, is vice-pres. and general manager. The company wholesales groceries and retails feed, and also buys and grinds feed at its headquarters plant at Tenth and Moffett streets, where it has a total frontage of 240 feet.

Stockton, Mo.—Claude Moore, owner of the old Owens Mill east of this point, has traded it to Fred Ibach for some Eldorado Springs property. Mr. Ibach will go on with the improvements planned by Mr. Moore.

Sarcoxie, Mo.—Alva Benson has sold a half interest in the Benson Mill to Frank Saunders, of Council Grove, Kan., and has gone to Kansas City to resume his former occupation as auditor. Mr. Saunders has taken charge of the mill as manager and is making some improvements. Mr. Benson still retains a half interest in the mill.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Rosedale Sta., Kansas City, Kan.—The Rosedale Elevtr., Amos Martin superintendent, has closed down for the present.

The idea of adding storage has been dropped temporarily only, as I understand it.—W. G. Groseclose, supt., Lathrop Marshall Grain Co., lessee Frisco Elevtrs.

Among applicants for membership in the Board of Trade are the Cargill Commission Co.; Robert M. Pease, on transfer from E. W. Taylor, whose membership sold for \$5,750, including fee of \$500; N. B. Updike, on transfer from C. E. Fisher.

Announcement has been made of the death of D. C. Hauck, at his home in Fairbury, Neb., Sept. 13. Mr. Hauck, who was over 70 years of age, was connected with Kansas City grain firms for about 40 years, principally in the capacity of traveling man.

Death came very unexpectedly to J. W. Scott, Kansas rate expert, brother of Walter R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade, during the first week of September, as he was about to start for Chicago to testify in the Midwest freight rate case. Mr. Scott has been connected with the Kansas Public Service Commission for the past five years. He was unmarried.

The 500,000-bu. addition to the Kansas City Southern Elevtr., operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., and the Norris Grain Co.'s 1,000,000-bu. addition were ready to take in wheat the second week of September. The 2,250,000-bu. addition to the Kansas-Missouri Elevtr., owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp., is expected to be ready to operate before Oct. 15.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—A new flour mill is said to be under construction for Eugene Graf, a baker.

NEBRASKA

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. has now two Bender Spur Gear Electric Truck Dumps operating in its mill.

McCook, Neb.—A. F. Conrad is the new manager of the local office of the Equity Union Grain Co., succeeding Merle Heald.

Omaha, Neb.—Six coal sheds at the plant of the Stoltenberg Elevtr. Co. burned early in the morning of Sept. 8; loss, \$3,500; 1,000 tons of coal was destroyed.

Cozad, Neb.—Allied Mills, Inc., headquarters in the Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, lost its alfalfa meal mill at this point, by fire, on Sept. 8; loss, \$50,000; the fire was shot to have started in a load of hay on a truck inside the building.

Colon, Neb.—Joe R. Nation, manager for the past several years of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, hanged himself in the elevator on Sept. 16. A helper found the body at noon. Mr. Nation is survived by his wife and a small daughter.

Omaha, Neb.—In order to simplify trading operations pending an adjustment of the difference between interstate and intrastate rates, the Grain Exchange has adopted a rule providing that transactions on the exchange shall be based on interstate rates.

Fremont, Neb.—The 500,000-bu. addition to the National Grain Corp.'s Elevtr. "B" (formerly the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Elevtr.) which the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. expected to have completed late in August, was not completed until the middle of September on account of delay in arrival of machinery. Horner & Wyatt designed the addition.

Gilead, Neb.—Citizens Lbr. & Supply Co. has installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its elevator at this point.

Beatrice, Neb.—The grain elevator recently purchased by Black Bros. from the Derby Grain Co. is to be remodeled. It is situated across the Burlington tracks from the company's mill and is one of the first grain plants built in Beatrice.

Lincoln, Neb.—Because of lack of funds, the hay inspection law recently enacted by the Nebraska Legislature, can not become operative for two years, or until the legislature makes other provisions for funds. The \$5,000 appropriation was to come from inspection fees, but because there have been no inspections, there are no fees forthcoming.

Hampton, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co., of Central City, Neb., has sold its elevator at this point to the Hampton Elevtr. Co. (which now owns all of the elevators here), transferring same Sept. 16. H. G. Carpenter, who has been in charge of this house for the past 7½ years, will stay with the T. B. Hord Grain Co., collecting accounts at Hampton for the next 30 days, then he will transfer to Polk, Neb.

Wood River, Neb.—Five business places were entered by robbers in the early morning of Sept. 4, including the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator and the Jensen Milling & Grain Co.'s plant. Entrance to the former was gained by prying off a screen and breaking a window of the office, but nothing of particular value was taken, altho the thieves left articles of clothing they had stolen from the Jensen Co.'s plant and in exchange took a coat belonging to J. E. Bridger, manager of the elevator. From the Jensen Co. they stole a Ford truck parked in the driveway and containing about 75 bus. of corn, and took several coats from the mill office. Mr. Bridger's coat was left by the thieves at a pharmacy they later visited.

NEW YORK

Brockport, N. Y.—The Henry Harrison Co. is installing a new separator.

Pittsford, N. Y.—The Victor Milling Co. is starting up the Pittsford plant.

Alexander, N. Y.—Wells & Birch are installing new elevators and a separator.

New York, N. Y.—Robert Brandt will represent the Stratton Grain Co. on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include V. N. Bashkiroff. Applicants include A. M. Lipsky.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The new 600,000-bu. elevator addition to the Hecker H-O Co.'s plant has been completed and is now in operation.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—Wm. Hamilton & Sons have erected a high-speed elevator to give greater capacity at their mill at this point.

Spencerport, N. Y.—The Spencerport Feed Co. has just installed a Sentinel Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of its feed grinder.

Caledonia, N. Y.—Frank O'Brien has improved the equipment of his feed mill by the addition of a Sentinel Electro-Magnetic Separator in connection with his grinder.

New York, N. Y.—Bartlett-Frazier Co., of Chicago, have announced that Henry L. Saam no longer represents that company on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, effective Sept. 1.

New York, N. Y.—The Veltri Grain Co., Inc., is a new concern that recently opened offices on Broad St., to deal in grain, mill-feed, beet pulp, etc. Louis Veltri, who is manager of the new business, is an experienced grain and feed man, having been formerly associated with the B. F. Schwartz Grain Co., of this city.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The American Elevtr. & Warehouse Co., Inc., is now operating its new 1,500,000-bu. additional storage, work on which was started early in the spring by the Monarch Engineering Co., as reported previously. The workhouse was remodeled also, and a new office building was occupied by the company about the time work was started on the new elevator addition, which gives the company a total storage capacity at Buffalo of 3,500,000 bus.

Addison, N. Y.—Hawkins & Hill have installed a Sprout, Waldron 18-inch Attrition Mill with two 10-h.p. motors. They have also installed several smaller motors for operating other machinery including a pneumatic system for delivering the ground feed from the attrition mill to the bagger.

Oswego, N. Y.—Capt. James A. Playfair, of Midland, Ont., well-known steamship owner, is pres. of the company that will start this fall to construct a 2,000,000-bu. elevator on Grampus Bay property here. The elevator has been designed and will be constructed by the Fegles Const. Co. The company will be incorporated, it is reported, either in New York or Delaware without delay by Capt. Playfair and his associates, who include men who have been prominently identified with the grain trade along the lakes in Port Arthur, Fort William, Sarnia, Midland and Minneapolis. It is expected to have the elevator ready to receive grain by the fall of 1932.

NORTH DAKOTA

Deering, N. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged in a windstorm recently.

Gardner, N. D.—Sever Jacobsen, formerly assistant manager at the Gardner Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, is no longer with that elevator.

Kathryn, N. D.—Tanks for gasoline and kerosene, having a capacity of 27,000 gallons, have been installed by the Farmers Elevtr. Co., which recently took on bulk oil business as a sideline.

Fullerton, N. D.—After having served as manager of the Fullerton Equity Elevtr. for 50 years, J. R. Ulmer recently resigned and is now manager of the Marshall-McCartney Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Cathay, N. D.—The Kellogg Commission Co. has purchased the Poppleston Elevtr. and will operate it under the name of the Kellogg Commission Co. B. H. Roberts has been retained as manager.

Nanson, N. D.—The Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator and the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s house nearby were both burned on Sept. 9, and the elevator of the Hoover Grain Co. was slightly damaged by exposure.

Grafton, N. D.—If present plans mature, the Grafton Fibre & Tow Mill Co., being organized by Frank Kouba and Leo N. Wysocki, mayor of Minto, will build a plant here, for which, during the past year or two, Mr. Wysocki has been acquiring machinery, it is reported. The plant would handle between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of flax straw in a season. A considerable amount of stock in the new concern has been sold to farmers in this vicinity, most of it being contracted for in return for flax straw. If the new plant is established, it would provide employment for from 10 to 20 men during the fall and winter months.

OHIO

Plymouth, O.—The cupola of the Einsel Elevtr. has been covered with metal.

Malinta, O.—The Malinta Farmers Elevtr. Co. is installing a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Swanton, O.—William E. Richards is adding a Sidney Feed Mixer to the equipment of his elevator.

Conneaut, O.—The safe of the Conneaut Grain & Feed Co. was opened by burglars recently and \$361 taken.

Beaver, O.—The feed mill of Ehrman Bros. has been remodeled and new grinding and mixing machinery installed.

Dillonvale, O.—The plant of the Ippolite Milling & Merchandising Co. burned Aug. 30; loss, \$120,000; partly insured.

Mt. Sterling, O.—George Weldinger, owner of grain elevators at this point, at Era and Derby, died at a hospital in Columbus, Sept. 8, after an operation for gallstones. He was 59 years of age.

Bryan, O.—Burglars broke into the office of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, during the night of Sept. 2, by prying open the office door, and pounded off the combination lock on the vault, but got no money for their pains.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Storage & Transfer Elevtr. Co., that sold its elevator several months ago to the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., is out of business.

Toledo, O.—It is reported that a large cattle feeding market is to be operated here shortly, a new company, recently formed for the purpose, having taken over the Interstate Stock Yards, in East Toledo, to be opened at once. J. M. Heiser is an officer in the new company.

Columbus, O.—We will hold our annual fall meeting at the Deshler Hotel, Columbus, Oct. 27, starting with a directors' meeting on the night of Oct. 26. The business session will start with a luncheon at noon on the 27th and the meeting will follow. Same will be over by 4:30. A splendid program has been arranged and a large turnout is forecast.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Toledo.

Bluffton, O.—A district meeting of about 150 farmers elevator managers was held in the Richland Grange Hall, south of town, Monday evening, Sept. 7. A chicken dinner was served at 6:30 p. m., following an afternoon of games and athletic contests. Managers of the Bluffton and Beavertown farmers elevators acted as hosts to the visitors. F. B. Wallace, of the Ohio State University's agricultural college, spoke on the growth of the farmers-owned elevator movement thruout the Middle West.

OKLAHOMA

Chandler, Okla.—Frank Quast, formerly in the employ of the gas company, has opened up a grist mill and is prepared to do any kind of milling, from the finest meal to the roughest feedstuff.

Clinton, Okla.—W. S. Haggard, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, has been appointed manager succeeding H. A. Richert, resigned, who has gone to Weatherford.

Boynton, Okla.—O. E. Bell's elevator burned recently; loss on building, \$6,000, with insurance of \$2,000; loss on grain, \$560, fully insured; 500 bus. of corn and 300 bus. of oats were destroyed. It is reported that Mr. Bell will probably rebuild the elevator next spring.

Guyton, Okla.—No real damage was done by a fire that broke out shortly after noon, on Aug. 26, at the new Rogers Grain Co.'s elevator. The blaze was small and was quickly extinguished by firemen. It was reported as caused by spontaneous combustion and occurred in the pit of the elevator.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s new 100,000-bu. elevator (described in the July 22 Journals), erected by the Burrell Engineering Co., received its first wheat to test out the equipment on Saturday, Aug. 29, and on the following Monday began operation. On the first four days of the week 195 truckloads went over the scales and into the dump, and 12 carloads of Federal Farm Board wheat was placed in storage. E. A. Kee is the manager. The company has voted to amend its articles of incorporation to permit storage of farm products and sale of coal, feed, lumber, etc.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—A 150-barrel mill is under construction here for the Prairie Flour Mills Co., of Lewiston, Ida., the machinery for which has been bot.

Longview, Wash.—The Longview Grain & Elevtr. Co. has requested of the Longview Port Commission a 50% reduction in the annual rent of the port district elevator, which is now \$22,775.75. The request was made by R. A. Long, head of the Long-Bell Lbr. Co., who is the principal owner of the elevator company.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s 750,000-bu. elevator is now ready to receive grain. Theodore Brown, formerly miller for the Portland Flouring Mills Co., Portland, Ore., also superintendent of the Astoria Flouring Mills Co.'s plant when it was new about 11 years ago, has been appointed superintendent.

Portland, Ore.—The Terminal Flour Mills is reported contemplating the erection of a second unit to its 1,250-barrel plant here, but nothing definite has yet been announced.

Eugene, Ore.—The Willis H. Small Feed Co. opened for business Sept. 2, with a plant for manufacturing poultry feed on Fourth St., and a retail business in the Orgeon Electric Bldg. Mr. Small was former manager of the Farmers Union Warehouse, in this city, for the past 16 months.

Toledo, Ore.—Gobat & Miller have just completed the erection of a feed mill, 36 x 40 feet, with grain bins on the second floor. The machinery consists of a cleaner, mixer and grinder, with a capacity of two tons per hour. They will operate their own truck to supply the plant and deliver orders.

Payette, Ida.—Fire, believed to have been started by a fire bug, broke out in the Payette Feed Mill, at 9:15 p. m., Sept. 1; loss, about \$350; insured. A fireman happened to discover the blaze and the quick work of the department prevented its spread. The buildings were formerly owned by the R. M. Hutchinson Estate, now in possession of Payette County.

Rupert, Ida.—The Buhl Seed & Grain Co. is reported to have given up its plan of building a new warehouse at Rupert. Efforts are being made to negotiate a deal with the city, which wishes to open up the street, closed for a number of years now, at the point where the Buhl Co.'s warehouse (that burned in June) formerly stood, adjoining the elevator property.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange include G. Leonard Conly.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—It was recently reported in the press that the hay and grain shipping firm of Lee & Wheaton was dissolved as of Aug. 1, and that Mr. Wheaton had taken over the business of the old firm. C. R. Lee, of the former partnership writes: "Both Mr. Wheaton and myself are still in the same business under our own names, and Mr. Wheaton has taken over no part of the business of the old firm."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lesterville, S. D.—W. R. Kauffman's grist mill burned recently.

Milbank, S. D.—Oscar Holt, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently.

Spencer, S. D.—The Hallet & Carey Co., of Minneapolis, have taken over the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—Lightning slightly damaged the elevators of A. B. Gillette and the Farmers Grain Co. on Aug. 31.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The old Aberdeen Mill burned recently; loss, \$12,000. Machinery and equipment were the property of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Hurley, S. D.—Contrary to rumors that the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator would close on account of the short crop, this house is open and will continue to do business as usual, under the management of Loren Stoddard.

SOUTHEAST

Clarksburg, W. Va.—We have discontinued the grain business out of this office.—Jesse C. Stewart Co.

Fort Valley, Ga.—The Peach County Milling Co. has been organized by J. P. Belcher, J. W. McDonald and their wives, to manufacture flour, feeds and meal.

Lewis (Port Republic p. o.), Va.—Lynnwood Milling Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; pres., T. J. Livsis; to manufacture and sell flour, feed, meal, etc., and deal in all kinds of grain.

Picayune, Miss.—The Picayune Supply Co.'s new grist mill started operations on Aug. 29, on which day the first 50 bus. of corn were ground free of charge, limit of one bu. to a customer. The mill is equipped with new machinery and operated by electricity. Dow Williams is manager.

Asheville, N. C.—The J. D. Earle Feed Co., wholesalers of flour and feed, which has operated a feed warehouse here for 25 years, has separated its warehouse business from its carload business. This department will operate as the J. D. Earle Co., brokers and dealers in grain, flour and feed. Not only will North Carolina be covered, as in the past, but South Carolina will also be taken in.

TENNESSEE

Jamestown, Tenn.—Creditors of the Jamestown Milling Co. have been notified to file and prove their claims against that company on or before the first day of March, 1932.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Snell Milling Co. is bonding a warehouse for the public storage of grain under the provisions of the Federal law. The Snell Co. now has a storage capacity here of 100,000 bus., having recently bot the plant of the bankrupt Wautauga Milling Co., as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals.

TEXAS

Greenville, Tex.—The Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co. expects to be ready to receive grain by Oct. 1 at its new 400,000-bu. addition.

Denton, Tex.—The plant of the Denton Milling Co. has been bot by James Taylor, of Cleburn, Tex., who is now operating it as the Taylor Milling Co. and is manufacturing flour and other wheat products.

Dumas, Tex.—S. H. Cox has bot the machinery for a 25-barrel flour mill and will locate the plant near his ice plant. In addition to making flour the mill will also be equipped to manufacture wheat and corn products.

Harlingen, Tex.—B. A. Peek, of Harlingen, and J. F. Plangman, of Dallas, formerly pres. of the Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co., started construction, on Aug. 31, of a sweet feed mill, to be 30 x 60 feet, two stories high. Installation of equipment, which has been ordered, is expected to be made late this month and the plant is to start operation Oct. 1. In addition to manufacturing poultry and livestock feed, the company will also sell seeds.

Sherman, Tex.—Contract has been let by Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co., for the construction of an additional 400,000-bu. storage capacity, to consist of 12 tanks, 110 feet high, occupying a space 40 x 125 feet, between the present elevator and the new feed plant now under construction, as reported in the last number of the Journals. This will give Mr. Kimbell a total grain storage capacity here of 2,500,000 bus. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract and work started about the middle of this month.

WISCONSIN

Flora, Wis.—Sam Franklin's feed mill has been bot by Suttle Bros.

Coloma, Wis.—George Bronson's feed mill has been sold to Jim Warren.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Pabst Corp. has purchased the 400,000-bu. Atlas Elvtr in the expectation that the Volstead Act will soon be modified to permit the sale of non-intoxicating beer.

Boyceville, Wis.—The Boyceville Feed Mill has had a number of improvements made to it recently.

Elmwood, Wis.—An addition to the elevator of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., recently completed, now houses the feed grinding department.

Random Lake, Wis.—The loss suffered by the Random Lake Co-op. Ass'n in the fire that destroyed its mill and elevator on Aug. 30 was estimated at \$75,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—S. C. Harris, partner in Scott, Burrows & Christie, of Chicago, was elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange on Sept. 10.

Calumetville (r. d. from Peebles), Wis.—Stanley R. Phillips has completed a building to be used as a feed grinding mill and a garage and the front part as an ice cream parlor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Louis Felden and Elmer Koppelkam have become interested in B. I. Aston, Inc., grain and produce, in both financial and executive capacities. The firm recently moved from its former address on E. Michigan St. to the Loyalty Bldg.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Sales of securities on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange monthly since it was opened on March 16 were as follows: first month, 15,703 shares; second month, 13,631; 3rd month, 17,472; fourth month, 15,041; fifth month, 15,505; sixth month, 14,513; total six months, 91,865 shares.

Superior, Wis.—The body of Archibald McMillan, formerly chief grain inspector of the Wisconsin State Grain & Warehouse Commission, was found Sept. 8 on the shores of Howard's Pocket (the slip near the Spencer Kellogg Mill), Superior. Mr. McMillan disappeared mysteriously on Oct. 8, 1930, and up to the time of finding his body no trace whatever could be found of him. A jury will study the mystery surrounding his death.

Manitowoc, Wis.—We have let contract for a 500,000-bu. grain elevator at Manitowoc. With this additional unit our total storage capacity is bot up to over 2,000,000 bus., all of this storage being utilized in our malting operations. The addition is to be concrete, fireproof storage, having 22 separate bins of varying sizes, 95 feet high. The work is being done by McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc., and should be completed and ready to receive grain by the middle of November.—Cereal Products Co., G. R. Rahr, sec'y-treas.

Superior, Wis.—Sixteen employees of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission will be laid off Sept. 30, and the expense of the commission will be cut from \$13,000 per month to \$7,500; 49 men will remain on the commission payroll, and they will go on a five day a week schedule instead of the present six-day week. W. R. McCabe, chairman of the commission, is quoted as saying that grain movement now is 20% of normal, and that the dropping of 16 men from the staff was necessary to save the commission from collapse. When the grain business returns to normal the men will be rehired. In order to increase revenue, the commission recently raised the inspection rates for grain 25%. Weighing rates remain the same. Of the 16 men laid off, 10 are from the inspection department, four from the weighing department and two from the laboratory.

Superior, Wis.—The Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission has raised the inspection fees, effective Sept. 1. The new fees are as follows: All wheat in or out with protein (cars) \$1.25 per car, flax in or out, \$1.25, other grains in or out \$1.00; wheat in or out without protein (cargoes) \$1.25 per M, other grains in or out \$1.00 per M. Where protein determinations are requested on "Cargo Lots" four tests to be taken, bottom, center, top and average, for which a charge of \$2.00 is made. Run cars with protein, \$1.00 per car, bin runs 50c per M, protein tests, 50c each, complete analysis \$5.00 each, re-inspections sustained \$1.00 each, appeals sustained \$2.00 each. Weighing fees to remain the same \$1.00 per car or per thousand bus.

The Walla Walla Plan

"Now I have my 1932 wheat crop, all planted, grown, harvested and in the bin for two-bits a bushel," said C. E. King, a Kansas farmer, on completing a transaction whereby he bought 16 bus. of wheat for each of the 160 acres on his farm at the prevailing local price of 25 cents a bu., and put it in store. "I couldn't possibly have grown it for that. And my land will get a much needed rest."

Such is the Walla Walla Plan, advocated before the Farm Board on the 10th of this month by Dr. J. W. Summers, Congressional representative for the Walla Walla, Wash., district, and Charles Baker, Washington com'temen, J. E. Maloney and W. S. Ferguson, Oregon com'temen, Congressman Burton L. French, Idaho com'teman, and others.

The Plan calls for purchase by the farmers of their 1932 wheat crop from the Farm Board, which is holding a huge surplus of more than 200,000,000 bus. in spite of extensive sales. The grain would be sold to the farmers on long term credit such as has been extended to China, at a price lower than the cost of producing it, and the farmers would sign bona fide agreements to let their land lie idle thru the coming crop year, and to hold their purchases off the market until July 1, 1932.

In effect this is also the plan outlined by Sec'y G. E. Blewett, of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, published in the "Letters" dept. of the last number of *Grain & Feed Journals*. While it is undoubtedly one of the best plans so far proposed, the objections covering likelihood of increased acreage remain. How many farmers would disregard their agreements, and how many who refused to agree would confine themselves to their normal acreage or less?

In voicing disapproval of the plan, Mr. Denman, acting chairman for the Farm Board, said:

Operation of the plan on an effective scale would require the Stabilization Corporation to buy additional wheat in the open market to meet the requirements under the proposed contracts—contracts on a basis that if the price goes up enough to give the farmers a profit on the wheat purchased, they gain, and if it does not go up enough, the farmer does not profit from the transaction and this additional wheat is left on the Stabilization Corporation's hands. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Agricultural Marketing Act justifies the Board in approving such an arrangement.

Washington, D. C.—The National Advisory Loan Com'te appointed last spring by Sec'y Hyde to supervise the loaning of federal funds to the members of agricultural credit corporations and companies making livestock loans, adjourned sine die on Aug. 20, on announcement that all applications had been acted upon. In closing its activities the com'te announced that \$1,327,440 had been loaned to members of 48 farm credit companies in 21 states. It is much easier to lend money than to collect it.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

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Export and Consignments

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Spreading Its Tentacles

Grain warehousemen now operating in the larger markets under state laws and regulations administered by state utilities commissions now have the opportunity to get out from under these regulations by accepting a license under the United States Warehouse Act of 1923, as strengthened by the amendment of Mar. 2, 1931.

Prior to the enactment of the U. S. Warehouse Act the public warehouseman had no choice. If he operated a grain elevator mixing the grain of different owners and storing for hire he became de facto subject to the state law, with regard to surety bonding, and compulsory in and out inspection and weighing.

Sec. 4 of the Act authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to issue a license to a warehouseman upon application therefor.

Sec. 15 provides that grain must be inspected in and out by a federally licensed inspector.

The Act of 1923 did not require weighing to be done by a federally licensed weighman, and the draft of 1931 does not compel federal weighing; but the 1931 amendment to Sec. 29 deprives the states of their prior rights to control weighing, by striking out the clause reading "That nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any state relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, inspectors, samplers or classifiers."

State and Board of Trade weighmen may continue to weigh grain in and out of elevators operated under a federal license; but under the amendment to Sec. 29 when the

federally licensed weighman steps in the other weighers must step out.

Since operation under the U. S. Act was and still is optional with the owners of the property the trade has paid little attention to the law, as if they did not choose to operate under a federal license they were not concerned. Just as the present grain inspectors are employed and salaried by the states or exchanges, so may the weighmen be chosen by the states and exchanges be licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and no exception could be taken to such co-operation.

Under Sec. 11 of the Act, however, the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to license "any person" to weigh and certificate the weight of products stored in a licensed warehouse; and the Sec'y has licensed as official weighman the foreman of the grain elevator owned by his employer. This appointment was made where state weighmen were available. The federally licensed weighman thus is placed in position of weighing the grain bought of shippers by his master, and to that extent he is not a disinterested weighman. His weights may be accurate and he may be honestly attempting to do justice to the shippers, but he could not be expected to err against the interest of his employer.

Weights into and out of public warehouses licensed by the states or the United States should be above suspicion. When an interested party is doing the weighing the other party should be present to watch the proceedings, just as the farmer is present when the country grain dealer weighs his wagon load. At a terminal elevator where the foreman of the house does the weighing the shipper-seller is not represented, as he is when the weighing is done by a state or exchange weighman.

When the weights at any one elevator begin to show excessive shortages the shippers still have a remedy by refusing to sell to that firm or by instructing the commission merchant receiving the carload not to sell on unreliable weights. An owner of grain has the right to demand an official Board of Trade or state weighmaster's certificate of weight when such is available. Correct weights can be expected only where disinterested weighmen are employed.

Fear of Government Interference Defeats Pooling in New South Wales

A ballot has been taken each year on compulsory pooling in New South Wales. In 1928 the vote was 44 per cent in favor, in 1930, 62 per cent, but only 42 per cent in 1931.

One of the prime causes for the present defeat is a lack of confidence in the Government. Since the Lang government came into power it has done almost everything possible to destroy public confidence. Grain dealers in the export trade had pointed out to the growers the great harm that might come to the producers thru entrusting their crops to the notoriously incompetent government.

Politicians and blatant demagogues have never been noted for business efficiency.

Insurance Notes

Lightning and dust explosions often cause more than the one fire first visible. Sometimes the fire as first seen is extinguished and it is assumed there are no others smoldering to break out later, perhaps at night when no one is about. This was the case at Java, S. D., except that a watchman was present. At 11 o'clock one morning as a motor was being started a dust explosion occurred, damaging the building considerably and seriously burning three men. The apparent fire was extinguished promptly. The watchman discovered fire at 2 p. m., again at 7 p. m., and again at midnight. Had not the watchman service been maintained one of the succeeding fires would have resulted in a total loss. Vigilance pays well.

Concrete Buckwheat Storage

When the Larowe Buckwheat Flour Corporation decided to increase the storage capacity for buckwheat at its milling plant at Cohocton, N. Y., the choice of material naturally fell upon concrete, as best adapted to the purpose.

Four circular reinforced concrete bins were constructed, joined in a cluster by a central bin, making five bins in all, short walls enlarging the central bin, to a total storage capacity for 25,000 bus. The bins are 12 ft. in diameter and 58 ft. high from grade to roof. The self-cleaning hopper bottoms slope to a tunnel in the center, where a 10-in. screw conveyor conveys the buckwheat under two railroad tracks back to the mill.

The bins are filled by means of a 10-in. screw conveyor from an existing elevator in the mill across a light steel conveyor bridge. On top of the conveyor box is a walkway providing access to the top of the structure, the handrail being formed by the top chord of the bridge trusses. No additional elevators were required to serve the new storage facilities. With the roof also of steel reinforced concrete, the new plant is practically without maintenance costs. A manhole is provided in each bin for cleaning and inspection. The new storage was designed and constructed by Craine, Inc.



25,000 bu. Buckwheat Elevator of Larowe Buckwheat Flour Corp. at Cohocton, N. Y.

Supply Trade

Kansas City, Mo.—The suit by holders of the Bobbitt patent on dust collectors against the Midland Flour Milling Co. for alleged infringement came up for trial in the federal court Sept. 10. The defense is assumed by the Millers National Federation.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of August the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 171 bins for the Santa Fe Ry. elvtr. at Argentine, Kan.; 33 bins for the Wabash Elevator, No. Kansas City, Mo.; 40 bins for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, Director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, announced that an Industrial Fellowship for research on moistureproofing and greaseproofing paperboards used in cartons and boxes has been established in that institution by the Robert Gair Co., New York, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.—Costs of building have been greatly reduced according to figures released Sept. 17 by the National Ass'n of Real Estate Boards. Compared with 1926, wholesale prices of building materials have declined, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, to 77.5 per cent in June, 1931, and still more in July and August.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Sentinel Electro-Magnetic Separator which is manufactured by the Sentinel Products Co., now has the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, and is reported to be enjoying a wide sale. Readers of the Journal who are interested in lower cost magnetic separation, should write the company requesting literature descriptive of the "Sentinel."

Cement Price War: With the decline in building severe price cutting tactics have been resorted to by cement manufacturers. While this competition has lately been showing no signs of abatement, it is believed in some circles that an end to the present condition is not far off as recent drastic competitive reductions would indicate. It is pointed out that the low prices now prevailing throughout the country are about as low as most of the producers can offer and that some upward revision will have to take place in the near future despite the severe competition.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

New York, N. Y.—Galvanized sheets of certified quality, carrying a zinc coating much heavier than on the average commercial sheet, are now readily available to the consumer thru completion of license agreements for the "Seal of Quality" trade-mark of the American Zinc Institute. In many cases, in rural localities, galvanized roofing sheets originally carrying approximately 1 ounce of zinc per square foot have been found to be rusted in less than 5 years' time, while under identical conditions sheets with coatings of approximately 2 ounces per square foot have been found still in good condition after 15, 25 or even more years of service. License to use the "Seal" is available to any manufacturer without charge, but all sheets bearing it must conform to the Institute's specifications. These were adopted in conference with interested manufacturers, and prescribe a definite standard of 2 ounces of zinc coating per square foot. These heavy-coated sheets are intended for roofing, siding and similar purposes, and are supplied in the popular 1¼" and 2½" corrugated styles. They should not be subjected to severe bending, hence are not supplied in sharply crimped styles of roofing nor in flat sheets for fabricating use. They are available in No. 28 gage and all heavier gages.

Dallas, Tex.—R. R. Norwood, pres., Norwood Mfg. Co., has announced the appointment of the R. B. George Mch. Co., of this city as the Texas distributor for the Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Co. has opened a school of welding design to teach engineers, architects and draftsmen in or out of its employ the methods of designing welded buildings. No charge is made for instruction, which requires four weeks.

Horses can pull a circus wagon along a dirt road—but when it bogs in the mire—when every-day horse-power fails—it's time to bring up the elephants! There comes a time in business when sales slow up—when buyers hesitate. All the plans that worked so well when the road was smooth, somehow seem to lose their power to pull. But there's a power that comes into its own at just such a time as this—it's the concentrated power of ADVERTISING. That is the most economical route to your selected market.

Chicago, Ill.—The employees of Link-Belt Co. and H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., held their annual golf tournament at Cog-Hill course, Sept. 12. More than 100 took part in this Blind Bogey tourney, contesting for the 18 prizes which were awarded at the dinner in the club house that evening. J. Litster won the low gross prize with an 81; F. Van Bumpus being second with an 82; while the other low scores were made by E. Vickers, B. Sayres, A. Olson and L. Milard. The high shooter of the day was Ed Smith with 135, while the other scores ranged between these figures. Among the executives who participated were W. C. Carter and J. C. Nellegar, vice presidents; R. W. Yerkes, sec'y and treas.; J. S. Holl, adv. mgr.; W. W. Sayers, chief engineer; E. J. Burnell, sales mgr.; and Charles Piez, chairman of the board, was judge.

Berlin, Germany—German decree has fixed the milling quota of foreign wheat at 3%, effective until July, 1932. Provision is made that an additional 27% of foreign wheat may be imported and ground before the end of December, if proof is offered that an equal amount of domestic wheat has been exported.

I. A. A. Overstepping

Lehigh Stone Co., producers of Lehigh Soil Sugar, has withdrawn from the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n's limestone contract, and is now distributing solely thru dealers, principally the farmers and independent elevators of the state. Its action has been followed by several other producers of agricultural limestone.

The severing of relations between the limestone producers and the I. A. A. discloses that the I. A. A. agreement demanded that the producers pay \$2 per car service charge into a "promotional pool" held by the ass'n.

In 1929 the tonnage of limestone used in Illinois ran close to a million tons, and the producers were forced to pay the I. A. A. something like \$40,000, since the average car of limestone runs about 50 tons, whether sold to a dealer, to a non-buro farmer, a lumber man or anybody else.

It is encouraging to see that the limestone producers have the courage to throw off the yoke of the I. A. A., which is reputed to be riding the farmers, the dealers, the manufacturers and the farmer elevators of Illinois like an "old man of the sea." Their action will bring courage to the hearts of others who have been lured into the clutches of the I. A. A. by a "siren song" of sales promotion which did not materialize.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5¼x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11¼, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 352 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15¼, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¼, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

An allowance for actual weight of grain doors will be made by the Great Northern, per Supp. 48 to its tariff 1065-F. If actual weight can not be obtained the allowance will be 55 lbs. per grain door or 2½ lbs. per foot for loose boards.

A protest against application of the increased switching rates to intrastate traffic will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Attorneys Luther M. Walter and John S. Burchmore on behalf of the Chicago Shippers Conference.

Woodrow, Mont.—The Northern Pacific railway has been granted authority by the I. C. C. for construction of 24 miles of track between Woodrow and Bloomfield in Dawson county, which will serve 200,000 acres of producing farm land.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 38,224 cars during the week ended Sept. 5, against 50,056 one year and 45,750 two years ago. This decrease was not so great as was the revenue loading of general traffic, from 1,018,481 in the week of 1929 to 759,546 in 1931.

Between the Great Lakes and the United Kingdom and Continent 21 trips will be made by steamers of the Newfoundland Canada Steamships, Ltd., which line brought the first load of general merchandise on the Steamer Anna July 28 from Liverpool to Chicago.

A towboat named the Herbert Hoover and costing \$500,000 has been placed in service by the United States Government on the Inland Waterways Mississippi River service. It is said to be the most powerful towboat built thus far. It is expected to save shippers \$123.00 a year in reduced freight charges.

The average rate per ton per mile of the railways in the Ohio River territory is less than nine mills, while the average cost of carrying a ton of freight one mile on the Ohio River in 1928 was 12.4 mills, of which the shipper paid about 6 mills in rates and the public paid about 6½ mills in taxes.

Chicago, Ill.—W. B. Storey, pres. of the Santa Fe System, says: For the last week reported we handled 3,290 cars of wheat, against 1,250 a year ago. While the rate on wheat is not necessarily higher than on other commodities a car of wheat yields more revenue on the average, due to its being loaded to capacity. The higher loadings will offset the effect of the lower rate which went into effect on August 1. Since the middle of June the road has handled 75,000 carloads of wheat which is probably 25,000 more cars than a year ago, but there is still a lot of wheat to move.

Protest 15 Per Cent Advance

Washington, D. C.—The entire week of Sept. 21 to 26 is being occupied with argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 15 per cent rate advance case.

The Kansas Public Service Commission has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a 100-page brief vigorously opposing the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade has filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the 15 per cent rate increase. Cincinnati now is at a disadvantage of 2½ cents per cwt., which will be increased to 3½ cents. It is requested that

grain, grain products, seeds, hay and straw be exempted from consideration in Ex Parte 103, as these commodities deserve special treatment.

Board of Trade Objects to Chicago Switching Rates

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a statement of objections to the motion by the railroads in I. C. C. Docket 19610 asking the Commission to establish rates on intrastate traffic the same as the interstate rates for switching in the Chicago district. Mr. Brown says:

The testimony of the principal witness for the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is to the effect that all of the grain elevator capacity within the Chicago Switching District, with the exception of the New York Central Elevator in Indiana between Whiting and Indiana Harbor, and of the Standard Elevator at Hammond, Ind. is located within the State of Illinois. It is also true that all the flour mills, malting plants and seed houses, and the principal feed manufacturers, are located within the State of Illinois. If this case should be reopened for further hearing, we would be able to show that over 90 per cent of the switching movement on grain and grain products within the limits of the Chicago Switching District is intrastate. In view of this situation, and especially bearing in mind the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over intrastate rates, as defined by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in *Florida v. United States*, we confidently assert that if the Commission should sustain the railroads' motion, it would not only be acting beyond the scope of its power, but in flagrant violation of well recognized principles of comity between federal and state commissions.

As a further instance of the undue preference in favor of shippers from the outside and the undue prejudice against the Chicago District shippers, the record is clear that shippers from the outside may make deliveries of various grain products in the Chicago District at a carload minimum of 40,000 pounds or less, whereas the carload minimum weight for movement within the Chicago District is 60,000 pounds. On the basis of 40,000 pounds, the 4c rate, which the carriers propose for three-line hauls within the District, results in a minimum carload charge of \$24, equivalent to a 6c rate from a point outside to a point inside the Chicago Switching District, at the road-haul carload minimum of 40,000 pounds. Under a 6c road-haul rate, the carriers absorb the switching charges of the railroad making delivery in the Chicago District.

Federation of American Business

The Federation of American Business, which aims to get the Government out of business, has opened offices at 176 West Adams street, Chicago. A brochure just issued gives the plan of organization and declaration of principles.

The Federation summarizes what it means to the citizen as follows:

In sixteen years your taxes have increased 325 per cent. Every worker gives one day's work in six for taxes.

Government now costs us 13 billion a year. That exceeds the value of all crops. All money in circulation would not pay a year's cost.

Growing tax burden results from government in business. Five hundred thousand payrollers run the bureaus, boards and commissions.

Three hundred million dollars is the taxpayers' loss on government operation of Federal Merchant Marine. Yearly deficit now 50 million.

Five hundred million is amount Farm Board is squandering while wheat and cotton prices suffer tragic collapse. Result: markets paralyzed; foreign markets lost.

Contractors complain government took 500 million dollars of public work from them in one year.

All private ship yards fear bankruptcy from socialistic government competition. Example of waste: Sister ships built, one by government, one privately. Government's cost \$1,734,693 more.

Erie Barge Canal, owned and operated by New York State, has lost 135 million in ten years; in same period railroads paid state 200 million taxes to support this competition.

List could be extended indefinitely. It helps explain the depression—the idle, murmuring millions.

All of this is the result of communistic inroads into business.

New Flour Rates from Southwest

For many years past the millers of the Northwest have been buying the strong, hard, red winter wheat of the Southwest and shipping the product East, being aided by favorable freight rates.

This rate adjustment was attacked June 20, 1923, by the Southwestern Millers League, which after eight years succeeded in gaining a parity with the Northwest into C. F. A. territory, the effect of which will be to aid the milling industry of the Southwest, and cut down the movement of wheat to the Northwest, especially in years when the Northwest has a good crop.

July 31, 1931, prior to the western grain rate revision, the rate on flour from Kansas City to Indianapolis, 493 miles, was 29 cents a hundred pounds, while from Minneapolis to the same point, 590 miles the rate was 26.5 cents. The C. F. A. changes make the rate from Kansas City to Indianapolis 21.5 cents a hundred against 23.5 cents from Minneapolis.

To Cleveland—An advantage of 1.5 cents per cwt., in favor of the northwest has been changed to an advantage of 5 cents in favor of the southwest.

To Springfield, O.—An advantage of 4.5 cents in favor of Minneapolis changed to a parity of rates, 25 cents per cwt.

To Dayton, O.—Former rate was 33 cents from Kansas City, against 28.5 cents from Minneapolis. The new rate is the same from both markets, 25 cents.

Minneapolis formerly had an advantage of 5 cents a hundred pounds on shipments to Pittsburgh. This has been reduced to an advantage of only 1 cent.

To Detroit, the northwestern rate had been 3.5 cents lower than from the southwest, but has been altered to a rate that is 3 cents higher than from the southwest.

To Akron, O.—The new rate from the northwest is 31 cents, against 26 cents from the southwest. The old rate from the northwest was 32 cents, against 33.5 cents from the southwest.

This will make southwestern millers stronger bidders for Winter wheat.

Barley inspection will remain in effect until Dec. 31, the decree of Sept. 27, 1928, on imports from the United States having been renewed by the German Government.

Grain dealers receiving a heavy crayon pencil with which to make their mark in the world from the Wood Grain Corporation will remember that on consignments to Buffalo "Wood is good."

The country electoral districts of New South Wales, Australia, on July 19 voted 9,789 against and 7,277 for the compulsory wheat pool. Of 20 of the districts only five favored compulsory poverty. The sad plight of the Canadian pool farmers may have been an argument that turned the voters against the compulsion, after having registered a heavy majority in its favor last September.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

The commission has suspended until April 4, 1932, supplement 3 to the Santa Fe's tariff I. C. C. 12025, which carries a rate of 9c per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products, in carloads, and 10c per 100 lbs. on flaxseed and articles taking the same rates.

No. 24580, Good Bros. Grain and Seed Co., Omaha, Nebr., v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Unjust and prejudicial rates on grain and grain products from points in Iowa to St. Louis as compared with the rates from Nebraska points of origin to the same destination, a difference of 2 cents in favor of the latter. Ask for cease and desist order and reparation.

The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n will file formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the freight rates on grain and grain products from the Northwest to C. F. A. territory. It is alleged that the present proportional rates applicable to C. F. A. territory from Chicago, East Joliet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Manistique and Menominee on traffic from the Northwest are unduly prejudicial to that grain traffic and unduly preferential of traffic originating at Chicago, Peoria, East Joliet, East St. Louis and St. Louis.

No. 24312, Barteldes Seed Co. et al. v. A. T. & S. F. et al. By Examiner Paul R. Naefe. Dismissal proposed. Rates, cane seed, carloads, points in Iowa, Colorado and Kansas, to Lawrence, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., there cleaned, stored and/or sacked in transit and forwarded to destinations in Texas, not unreasonable.

No. 24082, Cargill Commission Co. v. Great Northern, Imperial Elevator Co. v. Same, Northwest Grain Association v. Same, and Same v. Same. By Examiner L. H. Dishman. Dismissal proposed. Rates, wheat and rye, Tokio, Aneta, Warwick and Roseville, N. D., to Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis., not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

Increased rates on molasses and mineral feeds from St. Paul, Minn., to Aberdeen, Wash., have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Apr. 5, 1932. The new schedules which the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad proposed to make effective Sept. 5, would increase the rate between these points from 27½c to 35c per 100 lbs.

No. 23137, Albers Bros. Milling Co. v. C. R. I. & P. et al. By division 3. Rates, corn originating at Goodland, St. Francis and Traer, Kan., milled at Kansas City, Mo., and forwarded to Oakland, Calif., but diverted to Novato and Petaluma, Calif., not unreasonable, but unduly prejudicial, for the future, to the extent they may exceed the rates contemporaneously maintained to Santa Rosa and other nearby points in California on the Southern Pacific to which rates equal to those of Santa Rosa apply from the same points of origin. Undue prejudice to be removed not later than Dec. 9.

Prague.—Czechoslovakia doubled its import duties on flour and bread grains, effective July 26, last, running them from one-half of 1% to 1% of the invoice price. Oats and bran are included in the order, by decree of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Commerce. Import permits are now granted by an interministerial com'te composed of representatives of the ministries of commerce, agriculture, food supply, finance, and foreign affairs, instead of solely at the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture as heretofore.—Acting Commercial Attache Sam E. Woods.

Indianapolis Grain & Hay Men Enjoy Outing

Sadness and sobbing was thrown to the winds when members and friends of the Indianapolis Grain & Hay Club gathered at the Indianapolis Speedway Golf Course for its 16th annual fall outing on Sept. 15. The golf tournament filled the afternoon, participants choosing what they considered their own best handicaps and perspiring freely in the sultry sun, with frequent stops at the watering places and the shady spots. Scores ranged all the way from 79 to 122.

Golfers having done their worse, all club members and friends hurried out to the Robinwood Inn, for a good, old-fashioned, family style chicken dinner, and a mad scramble for gizzards and choice pieces like drumsticks, and wish-bones.

Camouflaged among the regular buns were a number made of rubber, and con-

sternation came on face after face that took these to their plates, only to learn they would not break open and be buttered.

At the plate of Bill Dorgan someone had placed a drinking glass, different from the others in that it had a number of tiny holes cleverly concealed in the design near the drinking edge. Two or three attempts to drink from this made a drying operation necessary, and this was provided with blotters and fans.

Carl Menzie was the unfortunate drawee of the joker prize, this being three used golf balls, nicely repainted, and a package of tees, each of which required reshaping.

At the close of an enjoyable evening a standing vote of appreciation was extended to the Entertainment Com'te whose efforts made the good time possible and a great ovation from all in attendance rang round the modest figures of E. K. Shepperd, chairman, Willard E. Hart, and Chas. S. Weirick.

Seventeen Years Ago --

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

-- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Minot, N. D.—A branch of the state seed office has been opened in the Ward county courthouse, with A. W. Aamodt, deputy seed commissioner in charge.

Toronto, Ont.—F. H. Hillman of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. was elected pres. at the annual convention of the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America.

New York, N. Y.—Following the sudden death of Roger S. Elliott, the firm bearing his name terminated business on Sept. 12, and is now being liquidated.

Hamburg, Germany.—Willy Theilheimer has established his own business under his own name and has taken over the clover and grass seed business of his old partners in the firm of Adolph Theilheimer.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The Grange Warehouse Co. has a new seed cleaning and sacking plant on the City Dock in full operation. It handles seed on contract for large seed buyers, dealing principally in vetches and peas.

Corvallis, Ore.—The warehouse of Wm. Vollsteadt and Roy Richards was destroyed by fire on Aug. 24. Contents of the house was principally 10,000 bus. of rye grass seed. Fire is reputed to have started from a tractor spark.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Arrangements are being made by Sec'y P. A. Lee of the North Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, now conducting a survey of the seed wheat needs in the drought stricken districts of North Dakota, that needed seed may be transported at two-thirds of the regular freight rates.

Dry weather demonstrates the efficiency of alfalfa as a forage crop for dairy sections, its long roots sinking deep into the ground for moisture and keeping the plant green and full of life in spite of drought which strikes down other hays. Dairy sections should be good outlets for alfalfa seed.

Lafayette, Ind.—Sources of certified Fultz, Rudy, Trumbull and Michigan Amber seed wheat have been published in a list by the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n. Fields of certified wheat have been inspected for varietal purity, freedom from disease, noxious weeds, and insect pests. These varieties are recognized as major strains of soft winter wheats.

Brookings, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer celebrated the 40th anniversary of his entering the seed business on Sept. 1.

Helena, Mont.—Wheat for planting the winter wheat crop in the Montana districts suffering from drought has been offered by the Federal Farm Board, thru the Grain Stabilization Corp., f.o.b. stations at current prices on "notes or other legal and acceptable evidences of indebtedness." Such notes would be payable in one year with interest at 5%.

Seedsmen, for the purpose of advising their patrons, are interested in the opinion of R. E. Hodgson, supt. of the Southeast Experiment Station at Waseca, Minn., that common white sweet clover, with a slight mixture of timothy has given best pasture returns. The rate of seeding is 12 lbs. of clover and 4 lbs. of timothy per acre. Use of this mixture makes it possible to feed two cows or more per acre for from 4 to 4½ months.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—This year's crop of alsike clover seed is expected to yield 10% to 20% less than the crop a year ago, which in turn was smaller than the crop of the preceding year. Drought and grasshoppers had a share in thinning the crop and a good share of it was cut for hay instead of seed. Carryover is believed light compared to a year ago. The Canadian crop is expected to be only half as large as it was last year.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Low Prices Should Encourage Treating Seed Wheat for Smut

Low grain prices make it more necessary than ever to conserve the production from seed wheat, according to E. H. Linzee, chief grain inspector for Oklahoma, in instituting educational measures advocating treatment of seed wheat for smut. Oklahoma grain dealers have suffered more than usual this year from smutty wheat discounts, because there has been more than the usual amount of smut. Receipts at Oklahoma points graded from 7 to 10% smutty during the peak of the season.

For this reason Inspector Linzee is arranging to display an economical treating device, composed principally of an iron oil barrel and means for rotating it, at all fairs within the state this year. This device is designed for home treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate, or ceresan dust.

In the dry southwestern country smut does not live in the ground as it does in the spring wheat sections, according to Mr. Linzee. Oklahoma's grain and feed dealers are taking an active interest in his campaign for elimination of smut, most of them providing a stock of copper-carbonate or ceresan for sale to the farmers at cost, and many of them equipping themselves with machinery for mixing the fungicide with seed wheat at a nominal charge that simply covers costs. This will prove good insurance on the next crop.

Clean Seed and Thoro Treatment Give Smut Free Grain

Selection of smut-free seed and thoro treatment of this seed with reliable fungicides is the practical way to assure wheat yields free from smut, according to studies last fall by U. S. D. A. pathologists under Dr. R. J. Haskell.

Examination of 700 fields of spring wheat in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, demonstrated that wheat from untreated seed was twice as smutty on the average as that from treated seed. Such examination also demonstrated that many growers who treated their seed did not follow approved methods or use treating machines that would do a thoro job of preparing their seed for planting.

Such practices as shoveling Ceresan, copper carbonate or dry formaldehyde over the seed, mixing dry fungicides with seed in the drill, or dipping, sprinkling or spraying seed with formaldehyde gave very unsatisfactory results.

In fields from seed which had been properly treated with a seed treating machine using 50% copper carbonate, or with formaldehyde, less than 1% of smut occurred. Little more occurred in fields from seed treated with 20% copper carbonate applied with a machine. Untreated durum wheats turned out almost twice as smutty as untreated red spring wheats, but little difference occurred between the treated seed.

The most important detail in seed treatment, according to the pathologists, is the removal of smut balls. Spores in the interior of unbroken smut balls are not affected by either liquid or dust treatments and in handling or drilling such smut balls may become broken, re-infecting formaldehyde treated seed. Seed treated with copper carbonate seemed to resist re-infection, because the wheat berries were coated with the dust. However, it is a good plan to remove the smut balls with a fanning mill, or by use of a grader and treater, whichever method of seed treatment is used, as this will prevent unnecessary infestation of the soil.

Since farmers will so often use treating methods which are less effective than they should be and the grain dealer is naturally interested in the good quality of the wheat

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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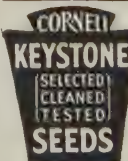
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St. Louis, Missouri

raised tributary to his elevator, the sound practice of a number of southwestern and of spring wheat elevators in equipping their plants with seed treating machines and handling fungicides is to be recommended.

New Plants May Be Patented

New and distinctive plants are now recognized by the U. S. Patent Office and patents protecting their originators may be obtained, in accordance with a plant patent act of May, 1930.

The first plant patent issued went to Henry F. Bosenberg, of New Brunswick, N. J., on Aug. 18 of this year, for "The New Dawn," an everblooming climbing rose, which provides a succession of blooms on a single plant from about the end of May to the middle of November, unless earlier stopped by frost.

"Patenting a plant," says Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has charge of all dealings with the Patent Office in connection with plants, "in no way involves an official opinion on the value of the plant. It merely recognizes the newness and distinctiveness of that particular plant variety."

White Rye Has Been Developed

White rye, developed from the standard pedigreed Schlanstedt rye, is winning a reputation in Wisconsin. It produces heavy yields of high quality grain with superior bread making qualities. Tho it does not grow as tall as other varieties it has a stiff straw that stands well in the face of adversities which cause others to lodge.

Yields on the new variety on sandy soil ran 30 bus. per acre this season. Approximately 1,000 bus. of seed are expected to reach the hands of commercial growers this year.

Development of the white rye by B. D. Leith, at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, extended over a period of five years, selecting the large white berries from Schlanstedt rye for space planting, controlling pollination and constantly repeating the process until the developed strain was free from green berries.

American rye bread eaters are understood to prefer a light colored loaf. Present methods of baking rye bread employ mixtures of rye and wheat flour. Development of white rye is expected to permit incorporating greater quantities of rye flour in bread for this class of trade.

We have assurances from the Farm Board that it has stipulated half of the Chinese relief shipments, if consummated, will be in the form of flour.—Millers National Federation.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for July, compared with July, 1930, and for seven months ending July, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in pounds, as follows:

IMPORTS		July		7 Mos. Ending July	
		1931	1930	1931	1930
Alfalfa				98,090	289,173
Red clover				1,947,042	1,743,581
Alsike				94,428	4,197,554
Crimson clover.....	434,103	65,486		529,571	356,607
Other clover.....	20,733			449,653	961,026
Grass	541,298	386,537		3,714,639	3,023,664
Vetch	445,543	87,685		1,603,383	1,306,114
EXPORTS		July		7 Mos. Ending July	
		1931	1930	1931	1930
Alfalfa	3,324	3,075		101,767	578,497
Red clover	1,000	22		437,151	333,108
Other clover.....	2,422	68,050		148,002	503,685
Timothy	6,505	284		4,990,792	7,218,324
Other grass seeds		211,442	231,449	1,849,042	3,761,944
Other field seeds		10,324	126,568	1,132,224	1,871,943

Seed Disinfectant Tests on Corn, Oats and Barley

Copper carbonate, Tillantin B. Uspulun and powdered copper sulphate were dry treatments, and Tillantin B and Uspulun 0.3% solutions, cold formaldehyde and hot formaldehyde were wet treatments used in experiments at Nanking, China, in 1925 and 1926 to control covered smut and stripe of hull-less barley. All treatments reduced the covered smut to less than .5% in rod rows, while the checks showed 7% in 1925. In the rod-square plots the checks had 27% smut and 54% copper carbonate treated seed showed only 1.2%.

Copper carbonate and dry Uspulun eliminated smut entirely in 1926. Dry Tillantin B gave .87%, the checks averaging 6% smut. The percentage increases in yield due to copper carbonate, Uspulun and Tillantin B were 15.4, 12.4, and 20.7 respectively, the checks yielding 13 bus. per acre.

Treatment of stripe infected seed barley with copper carbonate, Uspulun dust and Tillantin dust lowered the attack of the disease from 10.8% in the checks to 5.5, 4 and 4%, respectively, the yield increases being 10, 9.6, and 10 bus. per acre.

Two new dust treatments for controlling oat smuts have been devised by mixing formaldehyde with infusorial earth in a variety of concentrations; and by mixing finely ground solid iodine with infusorial earth, which demonstrated that the iodine quickly vaporized at ordinary temperatures and became diffused thru the earth.

Treatment of seed oats with the first mixture at the rate of 3 oz. per bu. gave as good smut control as the wet formaldehyde method, allowing only .2% smut whereas the checks averaged 47%.

When the iodine impregnated earth was used at the same rate as the formaldehyde dust only 3 smutted heads of oats appeared in the three .01-acre plots.

Neither treatment injured the seed and the costs of treatment were figured at less than 5 cents a bu.

Gradual increase of bunt in wheat in Kansas, Virginia, and Pennsylvania was thought due to newly introduced and more virulent forms of the smut, when it appeared on hitherto immune strains of wheat at five different stations in Washington, Oregon and Montana in 1927. A test on the activity of American and German forms of smut followed and demonstrated the American wheats to be much more susceptible to the German form and the German wheats to the American form. Inoculation tests in Europe showed the so-called immune American wheats sometimes become subject to attack there.

Acme, Monad, Pentad and Kota wheats seemed to withstand the attack of rust in the field during experiments at a series of uniform rust nurseries at various experiment stations in the United States and in western Canada, numbering 34 for the years 1919-1923, the maximum number of wheat and emmer varieties tested in any year being 24. Khapli was always highly resistant and Vernal practically always so, other varieties being susceptible in varying degrees.

Nearly all the hard red spring wheats were susceptible to the prevailing forms of rust. The durum, tho differing, showed lower infection percentages than did Marquis or the common wheats. Of 78 rust collections studied, 20 consisted of 2 forms each and one yielded 3 forms.

Maturity and general conditions at the time the wheat becomes infected with rust are factors in its severity, as are soil type, topography, fertilization, mean temperature during the last two months of the growing season and weather elements.

The study showed resistant varieties offer a means of defense against rust which is

both feasible and effective, and that early maturity, rotations, fertilization methods and chemical remedies may prove to be hopeful aids.

New Seed Trade Marks

D. Landreth Seed Co., Bristol, Pa., No. 316,275, the words "Never Die" for lawn grass seed.

W. A. Simpson Co., Baltimore, Md., No. 313,892, a representation of a human head with bushy hair growing upward, setting on a box that bears the wording "Hair won't grow on a bald head but Simpson's Lawn Grass does!"

Preparing Seed Stocks for the Trade

"I know of no business that is based on confidence more than is the seed business," said T. M. Scott of the Corneli Seed Co., speaking before the Seed & Weed Conference conducted by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture at Sedalia, Mo. "Not one in a hundred, after buying his seeds from a reliable seedsman and examining the label, has the seed tested before planting it."

"The seed that is sown is the most important part of farming, for, what good will a proper seed bed, well limed or fertilized soil, careful cultivation and sufficient sunshine and rainfall do if the seed that is planted is not a pure, healthy strain, viable and free of weeds? Disregarding the importance of the seed too often causes a disappointing crop, which wastes the cost of the seed and likewise the production from the land for a season."

"It is the function of the wholesale seedsman to purchase good quality seed and prepare it for planting. Without his efforts it would not take many years before our grain and hay crops would be so heavily infested with weeds that it would be difficult for agriculture to survive."

"I maintain that when a farmer will buy untested seeds from either his neighbor or a local merchant who has not displayed a

Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892

Milwaukee

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BRAND

FINEST QUALITY

Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS

TIMOTHY

and

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label showing the test of the seed in compliance with the law, he is cutting down his chances for making the livelihood that is his due.

"Among the most important steps in protecting the farmers' crops is enforcement of the seed laws. Consistent efforts in Missouri have cleaned up both the wholesale and retail trade, so that purity and germination are now tagged on every bag that passes thru wholesale and retail channels. The purchaser has no excuse for failure to get high quality seed if that is what he wants.

"Accumulating, cleaning, sacking and warehousing stocks of seeds requires money and thoro knowledge of yields, supplies and demand. This is the job of the seed wholesaler and it requires a heavy investment in equipment, labor, laboratory and inspection facilities.

"I hope the day will soon come when the farmer will realize how cheap he can really buy the best seed and will help himself by knowing what he is planting."

Repeal of Marketing Act Demanded by Live Stock Men

The St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, meeting at the National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Ill., Sept. 10, adopted resolutions stating that the Farm Board has failed miserably in its purpose to establish better prices, that the financial status of the farmer now is worse by billions of dollars than when the Farm Board began, that the position of the farmer is rendered hopeless by reason of the enormous quantities of grain and cotton held by the Farm Board, hanging like a threatening cloud over the markets; that the Board has avowedly threatened to drive out of business thousands of legitimate agents representing farmers on the markets; that the Farm Board is advocating the sale of live stock by grade and dressing percentages, thus practically guaranteeing the profits of slaughterers, which policy, if successful, will undermine and destroy the open competitive cash live stock market and result in further tremendous financial losses to the producers; that the Farm Board has grossly violated the spirit of equality by singling out certain groups of farmers and loaning them vast sums of taxpayer's money; that the policy of hoarding surpluses is fostering a dangerous spirit of resentment in foreign nations; that the Board's operations in two years have cost a half billion dollars; that the Farm Board has used its influence to set up a government subsidized live stock market agency the purpose of which is to establish a gigantic monopoly of the production and marketing of live stock, this agency acting in the dual capacity of buyer and seller; that the issuance of interest bearing bonds in time of peace to defray the expense of the Farm Board's reckless extravagance is without semblance of an excuse; that the American live stock farmers do not want any Government agent to tell them how they shall market their live stock. It was resolved that the books of the Farm Board be immediately subjected to an audit, that the Agricultural Marketing Act be repealed at the next session of Congress; that the business of the Farm Board be immediately liquidated, except that wheat be held until it can be sold for \$1 a bushel and cotton at 16 cents per pound; that the Government return to a policy which encourages the individuality, enterprise and ingenuity of the American people. "We are unalterably opposed to Government meddling in private business."

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Profits of Outside Business.—Agreement between associates in grain business to divide profits of one associate's outside transactions did not create "joint adventure" regarding outside transactions.—*Wicks v. Knorr*. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 155 Atl. 816.

Priority of Crop Mortgages.—Mortgagee, under real estate mortgage covering rents and profits, held not to obtain lien on growing crops superior to lien of subsequent chattel mortgage taken without notice and before appointment of receiver, where receiver severed crops prior to sale of land under foreclosure.—*Hill v. First Nat. Bank of Porter*. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 1 Pac. (2d) 364.

Delay in Recording Chattel Mortgage.—Chattel mortgage, not recorded within ten days, held invalid as between mortgagee and one acquiring mortgaged property after mortgage was recorded (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, § 8055). There must be strict compliance with statute respecting recording chattel mortgage before claim under mortgage can be legally asserted against person not party thereto (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, § 8055).—*Roudebush v. Nash*. Appellate Court of Indiana. 177 N. E. 335.

Sale of Crop Invalid without Notice.—Executing agreement to sell growing wheat held not such constructive delivery as to pass title as against bankrupt seller's creditors (Bankr. Act §§ 47a (2), 67e, 11 USCA §§ 75 (a) (2), 107 (e)). Some record or publication of the agreement of sale should have been made or act of possession taken, such as posting notice. Under Pennsylvania rule, to transfer title to personalty as against innocent purchasers or creditors for value, actual or constructive transfer of possession must occur Bankr. Act. § 47a (2), 11 USCA § 75 (a) (2).—*In re Leppe*. U. S. District Court, Pennsylvania. 50 Fed. (2d) 975.

Arbitration.—Louis Dreyfus & Co. claimed damages for the loss of 19,200 bus. of wheat by the sinking of the barge Edward A. Ryan in the canal lock at Troy, N. Y., and the court ordered arbitration as provided by the shipping contract before the grain comite of the New York Produce Exchange, which decided in favor of Dreyfus & Co. The Marine Transit Corporation appealed but the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Apr. 20, 1931, affirmed the decree in favor of Dreyfus & Co., upholding the arbitration.—*Dreyfus v. Marine Transit Corporation*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 49 Fed. (2d) 215.

Insurance Clause in B/L Invalid.—Clause in B/L giving carrier benefit of any insurance on shipment held invalid as giving carrier greater compensation than collected for similar service (49 USCA § 2). Clause in B/L provided that carrier, liable on account of loss or damage to shipment, "shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said property so far as this shall not avoid the policies or contracts of insurance." Previous general approval of bill of lading by Interstate Commerce Commission held not conclusive of question subsequently presented involving conformity of provision of B/L with governing statute (49 USCA § 2).—*China Fire Ins. Co. v. Davis, Director General of Railroads*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 50 Fed. (2d) 389.

Sales.—Seller of malt, consigned to its order, held owner thereof when attached before payment of draft and surrender of B/L (Act No. 94 of 1912, § 40).—*State v. Federal Sales Co.* Supreme Court of Louisiana. 136 South. 4.

Failure of Buyer to Give Shipping Instructions

Farmers Co-operative Co. of Ade, Brook, Ind., plaintiff, v. Henderson Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., defendant, before Arbitration Comite No. 2 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of C. A. Davis, W. M. Moore and Frank G. Coe.

Plaintiff contracted with the defendant on Aug. 29, 1930, for the shipment of 20,000 bus. No. 4 yellow corn at 86 cents f.o.b. Ade—time of shipment Oct. to Nov. 15, 18% moisture, otherwise equal to No. 3 yellow corn. The confirmation of the Henderson Milling Co. is in evidence and no exception to it is taken by the plaintiff. The plaintiff shipped various cars over a period of three months and while the defendant claims that they were not equal to the contract terms, he accepted the cars, unloaded them, and accounted for them at the full, contract price. There apparently were some telephone conversations between the plaintiff and the defendant regarding the quality of the corn but in the comite's opinion the defendant cannot claim any relief or damages in view of the fact that he accepted the corn at the contract price. Altho this contract expired on Nov. 15, it was evidently extended by mutual consent of plaintiff and defendant, in fact while the plaintiff was frequently urging the defendant to give billing instructions on further cars, the defendant was holding him off, but definitely wrote the plaintiff on Dec. 11, 1930, stating that it would give shipping instructions on the remainder of the corn during January, February and March, 1931. While the plaintiff demurred at the delay, he evidently agreed to the extension at that time. A car was ordered out by the defendant as late as Jan. 10, 1931, and accepted on contract without any discount.

On Jan. 26 the defendant wrote to the plaintiff and said "but rest assured we will order all this corn out as soon as possible." On Jan. 27 the defendant wrote the plaintiff complaining about the last car shipped having graded No. 5 yellow and saying that all the corn so far received had been No. 4 or No. 5 yellow when it was supposed to be equal to No. 3 in damage, but asking whether they could not compromise on the balance of the corn. On Jan. 29, the plaintiff offered to cancel the balance of 9,300 bushels basis 56 cents f.o.b. Ade. Nothing further appears in the evidence of either plaintiff or defendant until Feb. 26, when the plaintiff submits in evidence copy of a letter addressed to the defendant confirming a telephone conversation of that day advising that they had canceled out the balance of the contract at 53 cents a bushel f. o. b. Ade and charging the defendant's account \$3,069. To this letter the defendant made no reply.

It is our opinion that under the provisions of Section "C" of Rule No. 6 the plaintiff was within its rights in canceling the unfilled portion of this contract—the time of shipment having been extended by mutual consent up until that time.

There is also an undisputed balance due to the plaintiff from the defendant of \$100 on the corn actually shipped on this contract. We, therefore, award the plaintiff \$3,069, plus \$100 balance, or \$3,169 on this part of the controversy.

There have been offered in evidence by the plaintiff statements of alleged balances due both the plaintiff and the defendant on a large number of cars from June 26, 1929, to Oct. 11, 1930, but the comite has no way of checking the accuracy of these figures and that is a matter which should not have been brought into the arbitration. The plaintiff and the defendant should settle these items between themselves.

The comite therefore decides that the defendant owes the plaintiff \$3,123.72 and assesses the costs of arbitration against the defendant.

Books Received

COCOANUT OIL MEAL, its history, value and application in livestock feeding, is a studious pamphlet on the source, handling, manufacture, and feeding values of cocoanut meal. Analysis is published and the character of the protein, carbohydrate and fat content described. Published by the Cocoanut Oil Meal Research Department, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O. Free.

SPOT PRICES, WHEAT AND CORN, covering a period of 52 years, 1879-1930, consists of a chart depicting the high and low prices of contract wheat and corn at Chicago; explanatory notes bringing out certain developments in the price situation, and the monthly high and low prices during the entire period. A mimeograph of 13 pages by the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

RETAIL CREDIT IN IOWA FARMERS ELEVATORS is a study by Frank Robotka of 93 companies in 1927-28. It was found that credit costs absorbed 79% of gross profits on credit sales. Credit costs averaged \$1,943 a year per company. Of this total \$695 was interest, \$686 was for bad debts and \$562 were bookkeeping, collecting and office costs. Liberal credit showed no advantages to the operation of the business. Credit sales are unprofitable when receivables exceed 15% of total annual sideline sales. Bulletin No. 282, 64 pages, Agri. Exp. Sta. of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

1932 FEEDING PRACTICES covers feeding practices in the west, southwest, and southeast, where cottonseed meal or cake becomes a valuable supplement for feeding livestock for market, and for building up and holding production on the part of dairy herds. It includes a number of rations and formulas, designed for feeding all classes of domestic animals, including horses and

mules, range cattle, beef stock, dairy cows, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, and poultry, and discusses the values of cottonseed meal, cake and hulls. Published by Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Ass'n, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex. Free.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF SPECULATIVE HOLDING OF WHEAT completely demolishes the political agitator's stock statement that the speculators are taking millions of dollars out of the producers' pockets. The contrary is shown. Speculators have lost heavily over a period of years on the carrying of hedges. Quoting the authors, Holbrook Working and aides, "There exist no large profits of speculators, as a group, which may be supposed to have been made at the expense of either producer or consumer. Over the 41 years under review hedging of all the wheat in the visible supply would have saved owners of the wheat losses from price changes averaging close to 0.6 cent per bushel per month. In addition the speculators in futures have lost the commissions paid and other expenses amounting to in excess of \$15,000,000 a year. They have carried the risk of price changes on hedged wheat and have received no reward for the service, but paid heavily for the privilege." This Wheat Study by the Food Research Institute is a valuable contribution to the literature of the universities and may tend to curb the parlor socialists. Stanford University, Cal. Paper, 36 pages, price \$1.

The Chinese Government on Sept. 4 accepted the offer of the United States Government to sell 15,000,000 bus. of wheat to be paid for in Chinese treasury notes one-third each in the years 1934, and 1935 and 1936, over the objection of Manchurian growers who declared they would meet the United States' price and terms. The wheat will be shipped in lots of 50,000 tons, the first lot before Oct. 1. One-half is to be shipped in the form of flour.

Government Interference Ruins Wheat Growers in Jugoslavia

A little while ago the Jugoslavian Government established a monopoly in order to deal with the new wheat crop. This season the harvest proves to be an abundant one, with an exportable surplus of 3½ million quarters. The farmers before harvest were guaranteed a fixed price and immediately the harvest was gathered they began to deliver their produce freely. The price fixed was 165 to 179 dinar, equal to 24/9 per quarter of 480 lbs.

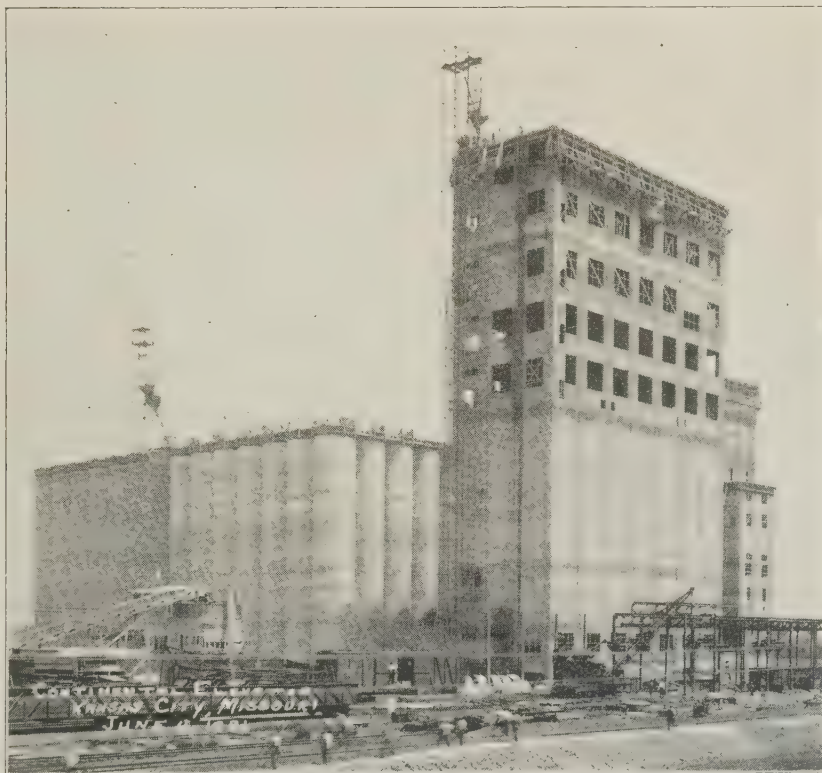
At this fine price the growers hastened to sell their wheat as fast as possible. Soon managers of the monopoly had chartered all the river craft and every suitable warehouse, and still the wheat kept pouring in from the farms. The greatest part of this wheat remains unsold. The wheat has been sent up the river to Vienna, Komarno and Bratislava unsold, and has to be stored on land, as the barges are wanted to repeat voyages.

Prices have dropped heavily, the Government getting now 75 dinars (32c per bushel) for wheat for which it paid 165 to 170 (73c per bushel), thus losing 16/- per 480 lbs. To make confusion worse confounded, financial difficulties arise and payments to farmers are no longer possible.

What does the Government do next? It circularizes all Government officials throughout the country, instructing them to tell farmers that they should not go on selling at 170 dinars as the price will rise and then the Government will be able to pay 250 dinars for the remainder of their produce.

Comment is superfluous.—*Corn Trade News*, Liverpool.

James B. Madison, Charleston, W. Va., has been appointed a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—1000 Bushels Hourly
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How to Go to a Cash Basis

By TRAVELER

Many a grain dealer with grinding and mixing facilities and a stock of feed ingredients has looked longingly toward the haven of cash while permitting himself to become constantly burdened with extensions of credit and more heavily involved with his banker in these times when agriculturalists are straining every credit facility left open to them.

Electric companies, gasoline companies, ingredient manufacturers, all demand prompt payment, and money for the services and products supplied to the farmers must somehow come from the farmers' pockets. Not infrequently the grain dealer will try to play Farm Board to the agriculturalists of his community and extend credit to the breaking point. Then he either stays stubborn and is forced out of business, or he comes to a full appreciation of the economic law behind his losses, and aggressively takes the step he has feared by going on a cash basis before the bank takes over his stock and facilities or the sheriff closes his doors.

A great many read disaster in continuance of credit but hesitate to break the precedent they have established for fear the competitors will steal their business, or because they believe the farmers have money for the payment of their debts at only certain infrequent periods during the year. Both are fallacies.

An enterprising feed manufacturer making an investigation among a long list of customers who had switched from an extended credit business to a cash basis, found decided opinion in favor of the cash basis.

His summary showed that the average dealer, on switching to a cash basis, found his business declined 50% the first month. The second month business returned to 60% of normal, the third month 70% of normal and by the fourth month business was right up to where it had been before the change. From that point the business almost invariably showed a growth, and increased volume, with credit losses and worry gone, brought greater prosperity to the dealer.

The use of psychological influence will ease the change from a credit to a cash basis. This feed man found that prior notice of a change had a healthful effect on customers and gave opportunity for collect-

ing outstanding accounts. From his experience he worked out a plan approximately as follows:

1. Determine date beyond which there will be no extension of credit. Allow at least 60 days time for due notice.
2. Send notices to every customer announcing that you will go on a cash basis and when.
3. Clean up old accounts as rapidly as possible. Get notes from those who are unable to settle for cash. Notes are to the farmer mind like checks, and when he has given a note he will not stay away from your place of business because he owes you money.
4. A few weeks before going on the cash basis begin to raise your prices a little over what you would normally ask.
5. Keep notice of the change and the date it will be effective posted in your office, warehouse, and feed mill.
6. On the determined date cut your prices to the bottom, allowing yourself no more margin than is necessary to meet overhead and general running expenses. Make every transaction cash and make no exception.
7. After a short period on the margin-less prices begin raising your margin a little at a time so that you can show a profit.

This procedure eases the shock of the change. Customers have been given due notice and are forewarned. The merchant has opportunity to collect outstanding accounts, clear his own obligations, and get money for the lean month or two ahead of him. The gradual raising of credit prices and the sudden drop to the cash prices accentuates the savings to the customer so that he better appreciates the advantage of doing business with the merchant for cash.

One of the most important factors from this point forward is the strengthening of the dealer's own morale. It is difficult to refuse when an old customer says, "Jim, I'll have the money in a day or so and will be in to pay for this load of feed." Yet refuse you must, or you will be back on a credit basis in no time and all your efforts to reach the long coveted haven of cash will have been spent effort to no end.

Just recently an Iowa elevator manager and feed merchant at a cross roads town sent out notice to the people of the community he served to the effect:

"All our own money is in our credit accounts. If we are forced to borrow we cannot afford to borrow to pay the bills of our customers. Hence we are going on a cash basis."

"We have to do it," said the manager. "It is either a cash basis or we shall have to go out of business. The statement in the notice

is no mistake. And we feel this move will bring back some of our old customers who have gotten in so deep with us that they are now digging up cash, going to some of the other towns around here and doing their buying where they have no credit accounts."

Farmers Elevators Do Heavy Credit Business

At least 50% of the supplies sold at retail by the farmers elevators of Iowa were sold on a credit basis, according to a report prepared by Frank Robotka, of the Agricultural Economics Section of the college. The report further states:

On the average, credit sales are unprofitable when receivables exceed 15% of total sideline sales.

Credit at elevators costs the average patron of a strict company 7% a year and of a liberal company 12%.

Managers report that strict limitations of credit eliminate discrimination, attract business of cash patrons, reduce costs of operation, help meet competition and avoid loss of grain patronage of credit supply patrons. Many benefits are reported as a result of restricting credit.

Elevator with Feed Mill Building

After the burning of its elevator, feed mill and coal sheds, the Oberon Equity Elevator & Trading Co. of Oberon, N. D., immediately let contracts for the construction of a new plant to meet exactly the requirements of its business as shown by experience.

Ample storage room was desired with many bins for the different kinds and grades. Convenience in operating the feed grinder was planned.

The result is a cribbed house entirely iron clad with 20 bins, 16 of which will hold a carload or more. The foundation is a reinforced concrete slab with walls to bring the sills about 2 feet above ground. All roofs are covered with standing seam galvanized iron and the walls with corrugated galvanized iron.

Six deep bottom bins run down to the foundation, seven hanging bins are suspended in the deep bottom bins and seven overhead bins are located over the work floor. The seven overhead bins and five of the hanging bins are arranged so grain can be delivered direct into the cleaner without re-elevation. Two hanging bins, which are used as receiving bins for cleaned grain, are arranged to deliver the cleaned grain back to the customer's truck or wagon or to the leg. The deep bottom bins are tapped at sufficient height to spout to the cleaner, and a disc separator.

Each of the two stands of elevator legs has a capacity of 1,500 bus. per hour, deliver into a double Gerber Distributor. A Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola dumps direct into the loading spout, thus eliminating the necessity for re-elevating the grain when loading cars. It is also arranged for delivering grain to the bins when weighing up the house. All spouting in the elevator is of steel. The 15-ton scale with 8x18 platform is equipped with pneumatic dump, the compressor and air tank being placed in the basement under the driveway. Four electric motors drive the machinery.

The office is built adjacent to the driveway and is divided into two rooms, and has a fireproof vault equipped with fireproof door.

The feed mill building contains a 24-inch Attrition Mill driven by two 25-h.p. motors, a magnetic separator being placed in the spout above the grinder. Instead of a leg the blower system is used for elevating the ground feed. The coal sheds are divided into seven bins with concrete slab floors. The plant was designed and erected by the Hognenson Construction Co.



New Elevator and Feed Mill of Equity Elevator and Trading Co., at Oberon, N. D.

Feedstuffs

Albany, N. Y.—J. O. Doty, East Concord, recently elected pres. of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

German scientists claim to have experienced success in their attempts to manufacture cheap sugar and fodder from wood, by a process which will prove commercially profitable.

Baltimore, Md.—The third annual Baltimore Live Stock Exposition will be held Oct. 13-16, inclusive. Wm. R. Harvey is in charge of arrangements and he expects approximately 4,000 entries.

Washington, D. C.—The tariff commission has ordered investigation of the paragraphs 501 and 502 of the existing tariff law, which covers raw and refined sugar, molasses and related articles.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hermitage Mills, operating in conjunction with Peabody College, has established an experimental farm where detailed study and experiments will be conducted in poultry feeding under the direct supervision of Mr. Beers.

Winnipeg, Man.—Hay dealers are complaining about the practice of Canadian balers putting hay up in bales that weigh 150 lbs. and more. Popular demand calls for 110 to 120 lb. bales that can readily be handled by the carter or truckman.

Albany, N. Y.—Some 20 odd local meetings are being conducted this week by the directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, in an effort to establish close contact with members and prospective members, and increase the membership of the organization.

Machinery firms are reported to be receiving many inquiries from remote farming sections in the Canadian West, where prices paid for wheat are so low that the farmers are trying to feed all they can and need the equipment for disposing of their crops as a chopped product.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—When Fred Sperling, a medical man who preferred the dairy business, learned that charcoal for use in feeding hens and hogs, had to be shipped in from the south, he put charcoal burning pits in his timber patch and added this vocation to his list of sidelines.

Albany, N. Y.—New York feedstuffs registrations for the six months ended June 30 totalled 254 in the retail field, and 393 in the wholesale. Applications for registration from retailers totalled 594 and from wholesalers, 1,760. Retailers operating chain store systems usually apply for wholesale licenses.

Springfield, Ill.—Farm expenditures for feed and fertilizer in Illinois thru 1929 showed an increase when compared with the census estimates of 1924 and 1919, while farm expenses for labor, exclusive of housework, decreased, according to 1930 farm census figures made public by the Federal Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The sun has shone unmercifully during parts of the past season. Testimony is offered in the report from Wenham Centre, Mass., that a wagon load of hay, being driven thru the city, on a hot day, suddenly burst into flames. The team was unhitched and saved, but the wagon and its burden was consumed in the blaze. Spontaneous ignition from the sun's rays caused the fire, according to the driver.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The mid-winter convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants has been set for Feb. 23 and 24 at the Onondaga hotel. Plans for the convention include talks on latest developments in the trade, a business clinic by feed retailers and a trade welfare conference for discussions between dealers.

A direct relationship between the yellow pigmentation and the vitamin A content of corn was demonstrated in an experiment at the Texas Station in which Surcropper, a white-seeded corn, and Ferguson Yellow Dent were pollinated with a mixture of the pollen from both varieties. The more yellow pigment, the more vitamin A appeared in the hybrid corn that resulted.

It never has paid and will not pay now to be stingy in the feeding of cows of productive capacity. All investigations on the cost of milk production have shown that high-producing cows produce milk and butter-fat more cheaply than those of moderate or low production. High production can never be secured except when good cows are well fed.—Prof. F. B. Morrison, Cornell University.

Heavy supplies of wheat and barley and their unprecedented use as feeds for poultry that was suffering a declining market, has caused some troubles from lack of sufficient vitamin A, commonly found in yellow corn and in cod liver oil. Feed men encountering complaint from this source will open a new outlet for cod liver oil sales. Wheat and barley are still cheap feed.

"We practice advertising," states a Santa Maria, Calif., grain and feed dealer, "closer attention to costs and continual personal calls on our trade at regular intervals. And business is as flourishing as any cheerful optimist could hope to find anywhere. We have increased our advertising and are eliminating our charge accounts," seconds an Oxnard, Calif., dealer and "business is likewise good." Prospective customers invariably follow the business leader and enthusiast.

Turning to a cash basis for selling side lines might best be permanently accomplished *right now*. Grain dealers are paying the farmers *cash* for the new crop so there is no excuse for not cleaning up old accounts by deduction from amounts due and starting out with a clean slate on a strictly cash basis. You pay cash, why not sell for cash, too? Educating your patrons with local newspaper advertising should materially assist. Business invariably picks up if this wise move is discretely handled.

Twenty amino acids, the building stones of proteins, have been identified by scientists, but no one protein contains all of them. That is why combinations of proteins produce better results than protein from a single source.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Bran	\$10.15	\$11.45	\$11.15	\$11.05	\$10.75
Shorts	11.40	11.80	11.85	11.85	11.30
Midds	10.85	11.35	11.40	11.35	10.65

Cottonseed Hearings Resume in Arkansas

Hearings in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the cottonseed industry, being conducted under authority of two Senate resolutions, will resume Tuesday, Sept. 29, in Little Rock, Ark. Witnesses to be called include mill owners, ginners, independent buyers, brokers and others connected with various phases of the business.

William W. Sheppard will preside at the hearings while the examination will be conducted by Walter B. Wooden, Commission's attorney. The meetings will probably be held in the Federal building.

Feed Dealers, Grinders and Mixers Elect Steeb

Wm. Steeb, Crown Point, Ind., was elected pres. of the Associated Feed Dealers of America at that organization's first annual meeting, held at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 8, succeeding B. I. Holser. Other officers elected included S. Brown, Valparaiso, Ind., vice-pres., and H. H. Cunningham, Chicago, sec'y-treas. and managing director.

A suggestion that a director be elected to represent each state in which the organization operates was approved and an election will be conducted by mail. A move is now being put under way to gain reductions in electric power rates.

Feeding Differentials on Grain Prices Show Which Grain Is Cheapest

On the basis of experiments with pigs conducted last year at the South Dakota station, college livestock men have arrived at price differentials on the various grains at which their feeding value is the same.

When corn costs 40 cents a bu. wheat may be profitably fed at a purchase price of 40 cents or less, barley is economical at 32 cents or less, oats at 19 cents or less, rye at 36 cents or less.

The feeding value ratio between wheat and corn remains equal at any figure. If these grains are 50 cents a bu. barley should be bought at 39 cents a bu. or less, oats at 28 cents or less, rye at 45 cents or less. With the major grains at 60 cents, barley is profitable feed at 46 cents, oats at 28 cents and rye at 54.

Small grains must be ground for economical feeding to pigs as well as other livestock and the costs of grinding should be taken into consideration.

South Dakota Governor Appoints "Fair Service" Com'te for Feeds

Receiving some complaints about unfair profits being taken on grains and feedstuffs sold to South Dakota farmers in the drouth and grasshopper devastated sections, Gov. Green called a meeting of the central relief group with elevator men.

From this he appointed a com'te, composed of C. Larsen, Dean of Agriculture at South Dakota State College, H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, sec'y of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, and E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, representing the line elevators, and authorized it to investigate and make public any cases of "unfair" feed selling, whereby profiteering was attempted. This com'te was also charged with studying the seed situation with a view to seeing that sufficient supplies are available in the spring.

The Governor had suggested a fixed standard margin of profit on feed grains, but this did not meet with approval of the elevator

men because of complications which are likely to arise between stations and territories.

Feed Digestibility Is Related to Fibre Content

Theoretically it should be possible to achieve 100% digestibility in a livestock or poultry food. Actually wide variations exist in the digestibility of mixed feeds and the ingredients from which they are prepared.

Enzymes, ferments, acids, and other digestive agents in the food-absorbing facilities of the animal or bird work vigorously on the proteins, fats, and carbohydrates to which each is best adapted, but if the food is not in the proper condition they have a hard time of it, and all of the nutrients are not extracted before the residue is lost. Dr. Woodman of Cambridge University attributes lack of digestibility to several causes. He says:

1. The constituents may be in some measure "protected" from the action of enzymes by being imbedded in indigestible material such as cellulose. This consideration explains why the concentrates are more thoroughly digested than the roughages.

2. The food stuff may possess a tough or tenacious character which prevents its being penetrated by the digestive fluids.

3. The food stuff may be consumed in such form that a portion of it escapes being reduced to a fine state of division by mastication. It is common to find unaltered grain in the excreta of poultry, hogs and cattle.

4. The food stuff may have been submitted to a cooking process that has coagulated the protein. This will render the protein as well as any feed ingredient that it may surround indigestible.

Grains are covered by a strong covering of cellulose which must be broken before the digestive juices can effect extraction of the nutrients. This is the prime reason for grinding small grains before feeding, otherwise their feeding value would be lost in the amount that remained undigested.

The fibre content of a feed is a measure of the cellulose content, and it is generally true that high fibre content means low digestibility. Fibre surrounds cells to some degree, much as it does whole grains, and the grinding process breaks a great percentage of these before the food reaches the animal or bird stomach.

Here is a table that gives the digestibility of a number of common grains and grain by-products. The value of hulling, or processing grain before feeding is therein demonstrated.

Oats (whole) digestible.....	56.60%
Oats (hulled) digestible.....	72.50%
Oats (rolled) digestible.....	81.15%
Oat Hulls digestible.....	32.40%
Oat Clips digestible.....	32.30%
Wheat (whole) digestible.....	72.27%
Wheat Bran digestible.....	37.80%
Wheat Middlings digestible.....	45.48%
Rice (polished) digestible.....	66.50%
Rice Bran digestible.....	60.40%
Rice Hulls digestible.....	30.30%

The feeding value of a feed is in the digestible nutrients that are delivered into the blood streams and are used by the animal body. As a rule it may be accepted that high digestibility is something to be sought and is the measure of value of a feed prepared by the grain and feed dealer.

Vitamins and proteins have led to the use of coconut oil meal in the proprietary mixed feed industry, and are helping to establish it among the local grinders and mixers.

The usual guaranteed analysis of coconut oil meal, one of the by-products of industry offered to the feed trade and feeders, is protein, 20%; fat, 6%; fibre, 11%; carbohydrates, 50%.

Cost Figuring on Grinding Units Lacks Uniformity

Little uniformity exists in the methods for figuring costs of operating hammer and attrition grinders in country elevators, if the returns from a questionnaire sent out by GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS may be taken literally. There are wide variations in the volume of work done, in the charges for grinding and in the items considered in arriving at cost figures.

Power charges and power costs run fairly uniform, considering the wide expanse of middle western territory covered by the questionnaire, territory which has seen the greatest development of grinding and mixing on the part of country elevators. But altogether too many elevators arrive at charges for such items as depreciation, taxes, interest on investment, allowance for repairs, allowance for bad debts and insurance costs simply by guess. If asked their actual net profit over and above the aggregate of actual cost items they would be at loss to find it. In many cases it would not exist.

It is no problem to make a profit if returns from a grinder are credited to the machine and its costs of operations are assessed against some other department in the business. Nor is it fair to the grinding unit to assess against it cost items which properly belong to operations in other divisions of the business. Such practice will never enable the operator to know definitely whether he should keep on operating his grinder, offer it for sale in classified advertising columns, or hopelessly throw it on the junk pile.

Here are the consolidated returns from the questionnaire:

Feed Grinding Costs: The consolidated figures for both hammer and attrition mills using electric power in the vast majority of cases, tho an occasional steam or diesel power plant was noted, showed average grindings per month of 167,100 lbs., or 84 tons. The range in figures was from 50,000 lbs. to 275,000 lbs. Mostly the figures were pretty well above 100,000 lbs., and the grinding was done in load lots or better.

Approximately 43% of the grinding was fine, 33% medium, and 24% coarse. Considerable variation existed in localities, relatively few doing much coarse grinding. Coarse grinding seemed to belong to dairy communities.

Likewise there was considerable variation in power costs, the average showing at .0367 cents per 100 lbs., or approximately 75 cents a ton. Power rates ranged from 8 cents to 3¼ cents per k.w., with normal minimums of 50 cents per h.p. per month, tho there were a few cases where this minimum was set at \$1. The k.w. rates scaled down from the high to low figures, and where the starting figure was set at around 6 cents it usually did not scale so low as when the starting figure was higher.

Power used was almost invariably charged against the grinder. In cases where little electric current was used for other operations, such as lights, or running an elevator leg, all power costs were borne by the grinder. Where other operations warranted keeping cost figures separate the assessment of power charges was on a percentage of operation basis.

Few of those who answered assessed labor costs against the grinder, unless it kept a man busy all the time. Those who did estimated this item at 20% of the gross re-

ceipts. Many made no charge in the belief that it kept labor busy when it would otherwise be idle.

Not nearly enough of the grinder operators had actual figures on depreciation, repairs and bad debts. The first was variously estimated at from nothing to 15%, the second at from 1% to 5%, the third at nothing to 1%. Of course, where a strictly cash business was done, and many of the mills were on that basis, there should be no loss from bad debts.

Taxes were normally estimated at 1%, tho this item was disregarded in many instances. A few figured them at 2%. Insurance, nominally figured at 2% to 3%, and interest on investment, sometimes figured at from 6% to 8%, sometimes not figured at all, fell in the same classification.

Grinding Charges: Variations running from 8 cents per cwt. to 30 cents per cwt. appeared in the figures on grinding charges, tho the latter figure was an exception. Some used a sliding scale, figured on cost of power used for the character of work done; some made 1 cent spreads between fine, medium and coarse grinding; others figured a flat rate regardless of the character of the grinding; and still others figured "Damn these portable grinders. I'm going to put them out of business."

Charges normally ran from 15 to 20 cents for fine grinding, 10 to 15 cents for medium, and 8 to 12 cents for coarse.

One northwestern dealer, using a sliding scale, and keeping very accurate records of costs on grinding oats, barley, speltz, and combinations of these grains thru 3-16ths and 1-4 inch screens, had rates running from 11 to 15 cents per cwt. Oats thru a 3-16th screen took the highest charge and at these figures he showed net receipts over power costs of approximately 60%. Quite a difference in power costs, even on the same classes of grinding, was demonstrated, depending upon the condition of the grain. If the grain was damp and tough it required more time and power.

Failure to segregate cost items on the grinder and to separate these from other operations in the plant was frequently indicated in the returns. One man remarked: "We do not keep a complete set of records. We only figure the power used each month against the amount we get for grinding." Another said, "We make some allowance for labor against the grinder, as we figure we could get along without a helper during two months of each year were it not for this machine. The grinder enables us to sell our screenings locally, and all power used for cleaning and handling about 60,000 bus. of wheat annually is assessed against the machine."

Mixing. While many of those telling of their costs mentioned the operation of feed mixers, usually with capacity for 1 ton, they kept no records on its cost of operation. Charges for mixing ran from nothing to 10 cents per cwt. It was commonly looked upon as a necessity for manufacturing feeds under brand names, as a trade builder, and as an advertising medium.

The majority of the elevators doing grinding handled feed ingredients, particularly vegetable and animal protein concentrates, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, alfalfa meal, tankage, meat scrap, bone

meal, mineral supplements, buttermilk, oyster shells, grit, milk by-products, salt, and so on along the list. In almost every case conviction was expressed that the mixer increased sales of ingredients, and even if no charge was made it more than paid for itself in this way.

"We know it would be impossible for anyone to run a feed mill alone at the prices we charge just for grinding unless he had the other lines in connection," runs one comment. "But we also know that the feed mill and mixer causes a considerable increase in our feed sales, because most farmers bring in their grain to grind and then add whatever concentrates they need with it in the mixer or take the concentrates along home to feed as needed. All we expect our grinder and mixer to do is to pay actual costs of operation. We feel they are valuable assets just as trade builders."

Fortunately for the local grinding and mixing business this condition is not general. Most of the dealers figure on making a profit from their plants and machinery and try to keep their costs down so as to get a margin between them and the charges competition will allow.

Unfortunately they seldom make provision for arriving at accurate cost records, such as hooking a meter on the motors operating the grinding and mixing unit to measure the current for the various classes of grinding, figuring helpers times at what it costs during the course of mill operation, properly charging against receipts, actual depreciation in value, making also due allowance for repairs and for obsolescence, charging taxes, insurance, and interest on investment at a figure for which they could loan their money. Another share should be charged for office expense and advertising.

Profit does not come until such items are taken care of and failure to consider them only leads to eventual loss. It is not hard to arrive at dependable figures and proper apportionment of costs, but it takes time and effort. Accurate cost records will show what is happening in the plant and will point the way to means for spreading the margin between income and outgo.

A Grinding Cost Record: One of the large operators in the northwest who has a number of feed grinding units among the elevators in its line, charges 12 cents for fine and 10 cents for medium coarse grinding. Following is a record struck from its average of costs, which clearly indicates the items considered and manner of learning whether or not there is a profit.

Costs on Grinding at 10c Cwt.

	\$200 Per Mo.	\$250 Per Mo.	\$300 Per Mo.
Power—35%	\$ 70.00	\$ 87.50	\$105.00
Labor	50.00	60.00	75.00

Plates and Repairs.....	10.00	12.50	15.00
Int. on \$3500 @ 6%—			
\$210 per yr.....	17.50		
Depreciation @ 10%—			
\$350 per yr.....	30.00	67.50	67.50
Taxes, Ins. and Inci-			
dentials	20.00		

Total	\$197.50	\$237.50	\$262.50
@ 8c Cwt. Receipts on			
Same Expense	\$160.00	\$200.00	\$240.00

N. B.: Insurance rate on entire plant usually increased about \$2.50 per \$1000—on building and stock—on \$15,000—this is \$37.50 per year.

The ability of coconut oil meal to absorb liquids in ratio as high as 5 to 1, has led to its use in preparing such supplements as dry molasses. There may be some possibilities for its use in connection with cod liver oil, whereby three of the major vitamins might be combined in the same product, vitamins A, B, and D. Packing such a product, however, at a reasonable price, would be something of a problem, since it is generally admitted that cod liver oil oxidizes and loses some of its valuable properties on exposure to air for extended periods of time.

Results in Livestock and Hog Feeding at the Experiment Stations

Wheat proved less valuable than either corn or barley in feeding lambs on alfalfa hay in experiments at the Idaho station, and difficulty was experienced in keeping lambs on full feed when they were receiving wheat. Addition of cottonseed meal to a ration of barley or corn, and alfalfa hay made a marked increase in the rate of gains and the degree of finish.

Seven digestion trials of 28 days each were run at the New Mexico station to learn the digestibility of cottonseed meal as a supplement to range for cattle. Wheat straw was the basal ration, supplemented with .25, .5, .75, 1, and 1.5 lbs. of cottonseed meal, respectively, in trials 3 to 7, inclusive. Average daily gains were 1.62, .13, .12, .41, .85, .73, and .86 lbs. per head, respectively.

Cottonseed meal lacks factors which may be found in good quality hay, according to experiments at the Michigan station in which two groups of 5 head of high-grade Holstein heifers were fed from the first generation up to approximately 4 years of age. The basal ration was yellow corn, corn silage, and timothy hay, to which was added either cottonseed meal or linseed meal.

No harmful effects resulted from the heavy feeding of cottonseed meal in health, reproduction or lactation thruout the experiment.

"Stamp of Approval" Proposal Before Eastern Federation

A proposal to establish a com'ite to examine all products offered for sale by feed dealers and to enhance such products as pass the tests with an ass'n stamp of approval, has been placed before the officers of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

A com'ite is now investigating the proposal and such a buro will be established should its report prove favorable.

This plan, believes Pres. F. M. McIntyre, would eliminate complaints on the part of members regarding unscrupulous tactics of manufacturers, and would aid in establishing a recognized standard for the benefit of the consumer.

R. T. FRIEND

Lafayette

Indiana

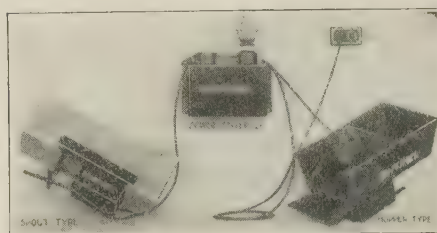
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Desiccated Meat Meal Wins in Poultry Test Against Fish Meal

In a feeding experiment with poultry by the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Animal Industry, wherein 4 lots of 32 chicks each were fed a basal diet to which was added 10% of North Atlantic fish meal, shrimp bran, menhaden fish meal and desiccated meat meal, the desiccated meat meal walked away with the honors, even tho it had the further improvement of only 1% cod liver oil against 2% in each of the other lots.

Desiccated meat meal proved most efficient in promoting growth. North Atlantic fish meal and menhaden fish meal proved equal to each other. The shrimp bran came out at the bottom of the list.

How to Tell If Hens Are Paying Their Keep

The grain and feed dealer will find a strong argument for use on the prospective patron who complains that hens are not paying for their feed, in the formula worked out by John Vandervort, who heads the Poultry Extension work in Pennsylvania.

Divide the price of 100 lbs. of total ration by the price received for a dozen eggs. Multiply the result by 3. This answer gives the percentage of egg production necessary to pay the cost of the feed.

For example: 50 lbs. of mash at \$1.25, plus 50 lbs. of scratch at 95 cents, equals \$2.20, the cost of 100 lbs. of total ration.

If the price of eggs is 25 cents a dozen, divide this \$2.20 by .25 and it equals 8.8. Multiply 8.8 by 3 equals 25.4, the number of eggs which must be received from each 100 hens to pay for the feed.

Insert your own figures and work this out for the feed buyer who needs to be convinced that he can feed hens profitably. Feed is pretty cheap now, whether you grind and mix it yourself, or retail proprietary feeds. The prices on poultry and eggs are on the upgrade and a reasonable margin of profit exists for the discriminating poultryman.

Rice Bran for Leg Weakness in Chickens

The substitution of from 10 to 20% of rice bran for other feedingstuffs in the diet of chickens being reared in confinement helped to prevent a disease known as perosis (deforming leg weakness), the U. S. D. A. reports.

Perosis usually makes its appearance among actively growing chicks kept in confinement and fed an unsuitable diet. One of the first symptoms is a puffiness of the joints of the legs and a tendency on the part of the affected birds to squat for long periods of time. The next stage is characterized by an increase of the puffiness and a bending of the leg bones. In the final form the disease leaves the joints of the legs permanently deformed.

Adjustment of the relative quantity of calcium and phosphorus in the diet, as well as the addition of rice bran, helped to prevent perosis. When the two changes were made simultaneously no cases of perosis occurred.

Chickens with perosis show normal ash content of their leg bones and the calcium and inorganic-phosphorus content of their blood serum is normal, neither of which condition is true of chickens with rickets. The tests indicate that another vitamin besides D is necessary for the development of the bones of chickens.

Poultry Feeding Experiment Results

Four flocks of hens in a laying test at the New Mexico station produced 136, 130, 138, and 154 eggs average per bird, respectively, between Dec. 1 and Nov. 1. A variation of only 5 lbs. of feed consumption existed between the high and low producing lots.

Minerals are listed in the nutritive requirements of poultry according to tests reported in *Scot. Jour. Agri.*, 12, 1929, wherein it was found that addition of minerals alone to high-protein vegetable supplements increased the gains of chicks. Whole or separated milk was a highly satisfactory, but too costly supplement. Fish meal or meat and bone meal increased the rate of growth, tho not so well as the whole or separated milk.

A ration of yellow corn, wheat bran and middlings, bone meal, salt and cod-liver oil, and containing 4.5% of meat scrap protein was fairly satisfactory for growing pullets from 10 weeks of age to maturity in tests with chicks at the Indiana station. Indications were manifest that 7.5% of meat scrap protein would produce more uniform growth during this period. Feeding only 1.5% meat scrap protein proved insufficient to attain maximum growth. Feeding a ration high in protein during the first 10 weeks gave the chicks a good start.

Availability of calcium in calcium salts and minerals for bone formation in growing chicks was the subject of experiments at the Ohio station, wherein it was found that 2% of calcium carbonate was a necessary addition to the basal ration to secure greatest calcification in the chick bones.

In further experiments no difference was found in the results from use of calcium carbonate, sulfate, lactate, and phosphate salts, or in limestone, steamed bone meal, rock phosphate, phosphatic limestone or oyster shell when these minerals were used as supplements in such quantity that the calcium intake was equal to 2% calcium carbonate in the ration.

Relative utilization of calcium compounds by growing chicks was the problem in tests at the Kentucky station, wherein 6 lots of 20 chicks were fed a basal ration of yellow corn, wheat middlings, skim milk, salt, and cod-liver oil 80: 20: 20: 1:2. In addition the respective lots received the following mineral supplements in such quantities as to make the calcium content equal to that of 5 parts of limestone and 5 parts of bone meal: None, limestone, limestone and raw bone meal, raw bone meal, rock phosphate, and commercial dicalcium phosphate. Representative cockerels were killed at the end of 12 weeks and ash determinations made of like body and leg bones. Only slight differences in the calcium percentage were evident.

The chicks receiving rock phosphate as the only mineral did not grow normally and by the end of the third week 4 of them had died. Changing the supplement to bone meal and limestone enabled the survivors to recover in the 4 weeks following. Chicks thrived on return to the rock phosphate and grew well to the end of the test.

The lots that received limestone and raw bone meal, and bone meal alone, grew at the same rate and were in the best physical condition of any of the groups.

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by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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Iowa Laying Formulas

With fall feeding of laying flocks upon us the grain and feed dealer will find profit in promotion of laying mash and scratch feeds. This year in the middle west he can readily and economically prepare these from materials that are found close to home for the most part, and he can offer them to farm and backyard poultry men at economical prices.

It might be presumed that a straight grain feed is one way of using up some of the enormous surpluses which keep the grain markets at present low levels, but experienced feeding has irrevocably demonstrated that grain alone will not give economical production, nor will excessive feeding of grain in connection with a well-balanced mash cause a shower of eggs. Hens pay little attention to the prices of the commodities they eat. What they want are nutrients properly prepared and balanced for maximum use in their egg making facilities.

This does not alter the possibilities in preparing feed with relatively low priced products. If proteins from one source are out of line with protein prices from another source it is possible to do a little switching, a little altering of proportions. The same is true of grains and other ingredients, and is the reason for preparation of so many different formulas on the part of state colleges and experiment stations, tho the formulas may all be designed for the same purpose and the same classes of hens.

Here are several from the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State College at Ames:

MASH FORMULAS		GRAIN FORMULAS	
Ingredient	lbs.	Grain	lbs.
No. 1			
Ground yellow corn.....	100	Yellow corn	550
Ground wheat	100	Heavy oats	250
Ground oats	100		
55% protein meat scraps, or 60% protein tankage	80		
Dried skim milk or buttermilk	20		
Fine salt	4		
No. 2			
Yellow cornmeal	100	Shelled yellow corn.....	300
Bran	100	Heavy oats	250
Flour middlings	100	Wheat	250
Meat scraps 60% protein tankage or fish meal	80		
Dried skim milk or buttermilk	20		
Fine salt	4		
No. 3			
Ground yellow corn.....	100	Yellow corn	400
Ground oat groats or wheat middlings.....	100	Barley	200
Ground barley	100	Heavy oats	200
Meat scraps 60% protein tankage or fish meal	80		
Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk	20		
Fine salt	4		
No. 4			
Ground yellow corn.....	90	Yellow corn	300
Ground heavy oats.....	50	Wheat	300
Ground barley	50	Heavy oats	200
Ground wheat	90		
Gluten meal	50		
Meat scraps, tankage or fish scraps.....	30		
Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk	20		
Bone meal	16		
Salt	4		
No. 5			
Ground yellow corn.....	75	Corn	300
Bran	90	Heavy oats	250
Middlings	75	Wheat	250
Soybean oilmeal	120		
Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk	20		
Steam bone meal.....	16		
Salt	4		
No. 6			
Yellow corn meal.....	100	Corn	350
Bran	50	Wheat	150
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	50	Oats	150
Middlings	50		
Ground oat groats.....	50		
Meat scraps, 60% protein tankage or fish meal	80		
Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk	20		
Salt	4		

*Reduce to 40 lbs. if 3 gals. per day of liquid skim-milk or buttermilk are available for each 100 hens.
*Omit if 3 gals. of liquid skim milk per 100 hens per day are available.

Any of these rations may be converted into "all-mash" rations by grinding the grain and mixing it with the mash in the proportions shown. Some feeders prefer the "all-mash" system because it saves labor in feeding and requires less skill in balancing a ration. Hopper feeding space with this method should be twice as great as with the grain and mash combination method, or 3 inches per hen. With either system a source of calcium carbonate (oyster shell) and grit, should be kept available to the birds constantly.

California Ration for Growing Chicks

For growing chicks, particularly those of the egg producing breeds such as White Leghorns, the California ration has been found effective and economically prepared from ready ingredients.

	Lbs.
Ground yellow corn.....	80
Ground wheat	80
Ground oats or barley.....	80
Fine meat scrap.....	60
Powdered limestone or powdered oyster shell	2½
Fine salt	1½
Tested cod liver oil.....	3

This mash may be fed with several different scratch mixtures, tho very effective with nothing more than medium cracked corn. Wheat, kafir, crushed barley, also make up good scratches for feeding 5 or 6 week old chicks.

Some give preference to using 30 lbs. of powdered skim milk or powdered buttermilk to replace 30 lbs. of the meat scrap, and this has the advantage of furnishing two sources of animal protein. Mixed proteins are usually more effective than proteins from a single source.

Virginia feed stores numbered 185 during 1930. Increases in livestock and poultry production is expected to increase the feed business in the state this fall.

Alfalfa Meal Production

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Alfalfa meal production in the United States during August, 1931, totaled 15,678 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The August grindings were only 53% of the 29,583 tons produced in that month last year and 54% of the August, 1929, outturn.

Approximately 34,900 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of August. This, with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply of approximately 50,600 tons. Stocks at the close of August were about 38,500 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 12,100 tons, since exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during July, totaled 101 short tons.

Alfalfa meal production in the United States follows:

Month—	Production in Tons			
	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
July	12,676	22,272	24,408	26,707
August	15,678	28,614	28,884	38,716
September		40,025	32,252	42,925
October		24,994	40,847	40,427
November		27,705	27,785	33,132
December		25,646	42,077	31,898
January		33,285	44,821	51,232
February		15,403	41,653	37,393
March		13,140	22,871	27,893
April		12,141	15,588	14,659
May		10,617	11,197	8,686
June		12,141	30,666	19,385
Total for year..	28,354	291,677	362,049	374,053

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Proteins have various sources, and are commonly classified as animal, vegetable and cereal proteins.

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In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry.

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Central Retail Feed Dealers Will Meet at Eau Claire

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its first annual fall convention in the Hotel Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wis., Monday, Sept. 28.

This meeting is being held just ahead of the busy season, when worn-out pastures and harvest time is putting the cattle back on purchased feed. Its addresses are being arranged with a view to the fall plans of feed dealers. Speakers are:

Fred Stussy, mayor of Eau Claire—Welcoming address.

S. E. St. John, Eau Claire—Response.

H. H. Humphrey, Wausau—Where Organization Counts.

G. C. Humphrey, Madison, professor of animal husbandry—What Retail Feed Dealers Should Know About Dairy Feeding.

J. H. Vint, Union Grove—How Long Can a Feed Dealer Sell at a Loss and Still Make a Profit?

Clarence P. Clark, Chairman, National Feed Merchandising Council, Chicago—Let's Get Back to Work.

E. E. Roquemore, Chicago—Advertising for Retail Feed Dealers.

A turkey dinner is the menu for the banquet and no speaking is scheduled to mar the enjoyment of the meal. A program of popular music, singing and dancing will make up the entertainment.

Mineral Mixture for Dairy Cows

While so balancing the ration that feeding of additional minerals to dairy cows is unnecessary is the preferable plan, equal parts of iodized salt, sterilized bone meal and air-slaked lime will make a satisfactory mineral mixture for dairy cattle, according to Jerry Sotola, of the Washington State College animal husbandry department.

This mixture may be fed from self-feeders, or mixed in the grain mixtures in amounts not to exceed 2% by weight.

Cotton Acreage and the Feed Mixer

During the entire controversy and wide discussion of the Farm Board's suggestion that every cotton planter plow up each third row of cotton, then promise to be good and not plant so much next year, little if any consideration has been given the importance of the cotton crop to the cattle and hog feeders, who depend to a measurable extent on an economical source of high protein supplements for feeding home grown grains and forages. Lint is not all there is to cotton.

The cotton crop has produced an average of 6,500,000 tons of cotton seed annually for the past five years. This has meant approximately \$200,000,000 to the planters, for the value of the cake, meal and oil has reflected in the prices paid by ginners.

If cottonseed cake and meal were removed, its place would have to be taken by such products as linseed meal, gluten meal, copra meal, soybean meal and other high-protein supplements of vegetable source. This would be a very good thing for these products, but it would not help the cotton farmer get more money with which to buy feed grains, meats and sow-belly from northern producing sections.

Commodity producing processing, distributing and consuming is so inter-related and so inter-dependent with each other and industry that it is beyond the capacity of any one individual to work in the interests of all the products to which consideration must justly be given. It is equally impossible for a Board of 12 men to replace the knowledge and judgment of thousands. Commodity production and prices might more safely be left to Old Man Supply and Demand.

Fish Meal Success at Iowa

Menhadden, haddock and white fish meals produced faster and more economical gains than did tankage in tests with spring pigs on a basal ration of shelled corn and minerals, self-fed in dry lot, from weaning time to 225 lbs. weight, at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Complete substitution for tankage in the Trinity mixture demonstrated the efficiency of each of the fish meals by increasing the rate and economy of gains, but when substituted for tankage in the Big Ten mixture the beneficial effects were less marked.

Combinations of fish meal and tankage in this basal ration proved more profitable than either alone, and such combinations incorporated in the Big Ten mixture increased the rate and economy of gains and the returns per pig.

Barley Proves as Effective as Corn in Feeding Trial

The birds receiving barley consumed more feed, but the cost per lb. of gain was practically the same in two lots of 180 and 200 baby chicks, respectively, fed in a comparative test between the feeding value of barley and corn at the Michigan station, reported by J. M. Moore. Each lot received the same basal starting mash, except that lot 1 received 55 lbs. of ground barley and 5 lbs. of alfalfa leaf meal, while lot 2 received 60 lbs. of ground yellow corn. The alfalfa leaf meal was used to supply the vitamin A, which is missing in barley.

Beginning with the fifth week a scratch grain containing barley or corn was added, and the starting mash was gradually changed to a growing mash similarly prepared for the lot to which it was to be fed. Cockerels were removed at 10 weeks and pullets were continued on feed to 20 weeks.

Each pen suffered about the same mortality. At 10 weeks the cockerels fed with barley weighed 86 gm. each more than those fed corn. At the close of the experiment (20 weeks) the barley fed pullets weighed about 192 gm. each more than those that received corn.

Sales of Unmixed High-Protein Supplements Increase

A definite indicator of the trend toward grinding and mixing of feeds by country elevators is contained in the report on commercial feeds reaching the retail trade in Ohio as reported by 441 persons, firms and corporations licensed to sell feeds in the state in 1930 and prepared by the rural economics department of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbus.

The amount of feeding done was reduced in 1930 as compared with 1929, as testified by the 15.3% lower volume of all feeds, mixed and unmixed, in 1930. The burden of the loss was borne by proprietary mixed feeds which suffered tonnage reduction of 25%. Mill offal, with particular reference to bran, middlings, and hominy feed, also suffered a decline in volume, but not nearly so great as that suffered by mixed feeds, it being only 9.7% in the case of bran, 12.2% in the case of middlings, and only 1.5% in the case of hominy.

High protein vegetable and animal supplements showed a marked increase. These are among the most purchased ingredients absorbed by the grinders and mixers. The tonnage on cottonseed meal increased by 4.9%; oil meal, 11.5%; alfalfa meal, 11.3%; gluten feeds, 2.5%; tankage, 4%; meat scraps, 2.8%; milk products, 13.4%; all others, 1.4%, in the face of a reduction in the amount of feeding.

Now that poultry and hog population is again on the uptrend, with promise of an extra market in the expected 18% increase

in farrowings of fall pigs, country elevators, grinders and mixers may expect to purchase single supplements even more.

Wheat Fed Pigs Make Good Pork

Wheat is high in starch and low in fiber and a very close rival of corn in feeding value, according to the studied remarks of so eminent an authority on feeding as F. B. Morrisca, head of the department of animal husbandry department at Cornell University, and co-author of Feeds & Feeding, the feeders' and feed dealers' handbook.

The chief differences between wheat and corn is in the respective amounts of protein and fat, wheat being the richest in protein, carrying an average of 12.4% against an average of 9.6% in dent corn. Considerable variation exists in the protein content of wheat, depending upon the influence of climate, weather and soil. On the Pacific Coast, in soft wheat sections, and even in dry climate winter wheat sections the protein will sometimes run to less than 10%. Likewise, when conditions are right, it will sometimes run as high as 15% in dry winter wheat sections.

Corn excels in oil content. Average percentages of fat are only 2.1% in wheat and are 4.8% in corn, which is probably among the reasons for cattle and hogs relishing corn.

Wheat rates close to corn in digestible nutrients and on a bushel for bushel basis has at least equal feeding value. Wheat averages 80.1 lbs. of digestible nutrients for each 100 lbs., compared with 81.7 lbs. for corn, 79.4 lbs. for barley, and 70.4 lbs. for oats.

Many of the agricultural experiment stations, especially those associated with wheat surplus states, have been conducting experiments on feeding wheat to dairy cattle, fat cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and poultry. The consensus of opinion evolved indicates wheat is a desirable feed when priced at a level approximating that of corn, but that it should be ground before feeding, mixed with bulk for some classes of animals, and the supply of protein supplement should be reduced to keep the proper proportion in the ration.

Among the experiments which may be of particular interest in view of the increased farrowing of pigs is that conducted by the animal husbandry department at Purdue University in Indiana, where it was found wheat produces a firm pork, that rates with the best on the market.

The hogs used in these tests weighed an average of 108 lbs. at the start of the feeding period. One lot was fed coarse-ground wheat and tankage; another, shelled corn and tankage; third shelled corn, coarse-ground wheat and tankage. The hogs in all lots made average daily gains of 1.8 lbs. or more, and were marketed at an average weight of approximately 225 lbs.

Under the dressing percentage determinations the corn-fed hogs dressed 81.2%; the wheat-fed hogs 81.9%; and the hogs which had corn and wheat 81.3%.

Carcasses from the 56 corn-fed hogs graded 50 firm, 3 medium and 3 soft, while the 56 wheat-fed hogs graded 55 firm and 1 medium. Carcasses from 58 hogs fed corn and wheat graded 57 firm and 1 medium.

Wheat-fed hogs were not only desirable for the meat trade, but profitable from the standpoint of marketing wheat. With hogs selling at \$9.35 a hundred pounds the wheat which was fed as the only grain with tankage returned \$1.25 a bushel. The wheat which was fed free choice with corn and tankage returned \$1.35 a bushel. Where corn and wheat were fed free-choice the hogs ate three and one-half times as much wheat as corn.

Foreign Bodies in Feed Affect Cattle

So much has been written about the dangers of foreign metallic objects in ground feed that it would seem no operator of a feed grinder would run his mill without the protection of a magnetic or syphon separator. Cows do not recognize and eschew foreign bodies from their feeds as do masticating animals, nor do they have the kind of systems that thrive on such diets.

In the dairy herd at the United States Dairy Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md., 38 deaths have occurred in the last four years among animals more than a year old. Eighteen, or 47.36% of these were due to foreign bodies eaten by the animals with their feed.

In addition to the deaths, 22 animals were seriously affected by foreign bodies, and numerous minor injuries and adhesions were noted among other cows. The loss would have been stupendous for a commercial herd.

Wire and nails were the foreign bodies most frequently found in autopsy of the deaths at Beltsville. In 12 out of the 18 deaths the animal's diaphragm had been pierced; wires were found in the livers of 3; in another a wire passed from the stomach thru the abdominal wall, still another died from bloat caused by an abscess from a foreign body piercing the diaphragm and entering the lung. A common burr ruptured the fourth compartment of the stomach in another.

Stones, sand, bolts, pieces of wire from baled hay or fences, nails from nearby construction work, are among the objects that cows commonly take in with their feed, quite unconsciously. The prong-like projections on a cow's tongue point backward and prevent foreign bodies from falling out of the animal's mouth. When the feed is tossed about in the stomach, the heavier

metallic objects fall to the bottom of the second division, commonly known as the reticulum or honeycomb. There they stay when the feed is regurgitated for chewing.

Contracting of strong stomach muscles will force sharp pointed objects thru the stomach walls and as the object works its way to the outside it leaves a trail of abscesses and pus canals along its path.

Medical treatment has little value unless the animal be a particularly valuable cow. It may be successful if resorted to before serious damage is done. Prevention is more profitable.

From the standpoint of the feed grinder this calls for the installation of magnetic or syphon separators in his grinding department. The careless attitude of one operator, encountered some time ago, is rapidly being lost since in so many cases courts have held the feed dealer or manufacturer responsible for the death of a cow from metal in the feed.

"What? Me need a magnetic separator?" this grinder wanted to know. "I should say not. Look! I have a hammer mill and this is what it does to metal that gets mixed up with the hammers," he continued, showing badly beaten balls of metal that had acquired rough little burred edges here and there in passage thru the mill. "That would not hurt a cow."

Yet one animal at Beltsville died from a common metal burr that ruptured the fourth compartment of the stomach.

If left to their own choosing chickens will eat three times as much wheat as corn.

North Dakota cows fed on corn silage produced 7.4 lbs. more milk for each 100 lbs. of dry feed than cows fed on corn fodder.

Tankage and Fish Meals Effective Spring Pig Supplements

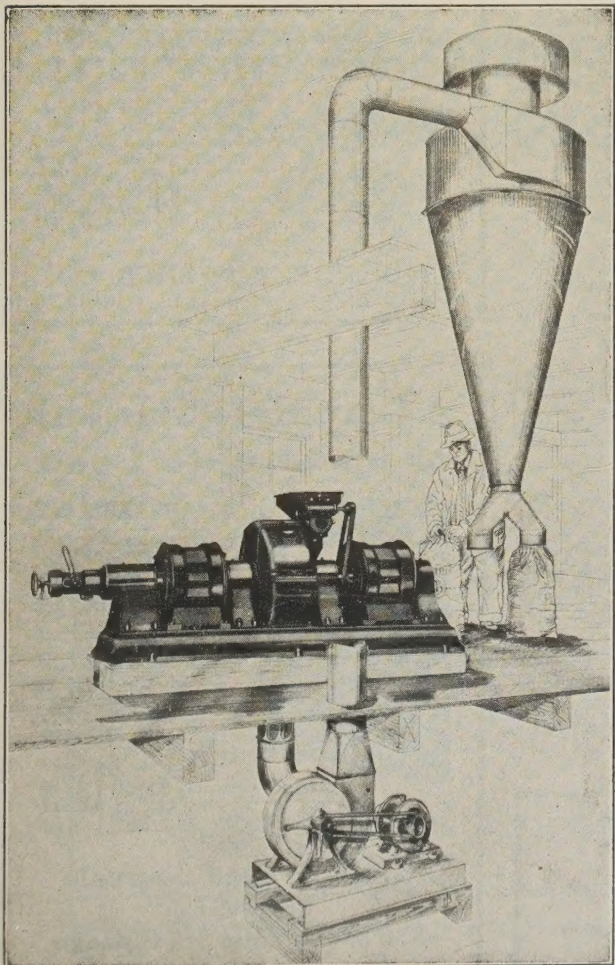
Tankage improved the corn ration on rape pasture, but in dry lot was excelled by both the Trinity and Big Ten mixtures in feeding tests with 15 lots of spring pigs self-fed a basal ration of shelled corn and salt at the Iowa Experiment Station. The pigs were fed from weaning to an average weight of 225 lbs. Fish meals, tankage and several supplemental mixtures were self-fed in addition to the basal ration. Eleven of the lots were run on rape pasture, the rest were kept in dry lot.

Fish meals prepared from haddock, menhaden and herring, were superior to tankage in profits per pig on the basis of feed prices used in this study. Fish meals high in bone and relatively low in protein gave better results when fed with vegetable proteins than when fed alone as supplements to corn. White fish meal was inferior to straight tankage. Cod-liver meal was palatable but too high priced for use as a sole supplement, tho useful as an addition to supplemental blends.

Pigs weighing 48 lbs. reached 225 lbs. in 110 days on a ration of corn and Big Ten in dry lot. The same ration on rape pasture required 126 days to reach the same weight.

Pigs receiving corn and fish meal on rape pasture effected the same results as corn and Big Ten in dry lot. The pasture made little saving in corn but reduced the amount of supplement required per unit of gain. Pasture fed pigs gave greater margins than those in dry lot.

Vitamins were discovered in 1912, when it was thought that only one existed. Since then four more have come to light and others may be in the offing.



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Artificial Hay Drier

Continued development in the artificial drying of hay is making machines more compact. The latest is portable, being 28 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, 13 ft. high, and carried on 12 pneumatic tires.

Green hay brought direct to where the machine is set up is placed on a feeding table by a hay fork, run thru a chopper that reduces it to 1/2 to 3 inch lengths, and fed into a series of rotating drying drums, and pipes where it is dried under intense heat while in suspension. Firing of the hay is prevented by keeping oxygen from coming in contact with the hay passing thru the drying system which is reputed to be as hot as a blast furnace at some points. The machine has capacity for handling from 1 to 3 tons per hour, dries the hay from as high at 30% down to 10 to 14% moisture, and runs it into sacks or bulk bins. A. W. Koon is the designer, and the machine is known as the Koon Agricultural Drier.

The value of the hay is increased thru saving of the digestible nutrients in the hay, and increase in its vitamin A content, with improved flavor and aroma. Most of the green color is retained.

Change Rations Gradually to Avoid Upsetting Birds

Grain and feed dealers frequently experience complaint from inexperienced feeders of poultry that changing of rations upsets the digestion of the birds or causes them to stop laying. This argument frequently interferes with getting the feeder started in using locally prepared mixtures.

If the changing from one mixture to another is done gradually the feeder will have little trouble. Mixing a high proportion of the old mash with the new the first couple of days, then on succeeding days gradually changing the ratio between the mixtures until the old mixture has been dropped entirely and replaced by the new will cause the least strain on the birds' digestive tracts.

As nearly as possible keep your formulas filled with the same ingredients so long as price factors do not throw the cost too far out of line. If in your laying mash you are using certain proportions of ingredients and other ingredients look like better buys and contain the same essential elements, do not be hasty about switching, and thus wreck the reputation your feed has built. Constancy is a good sales argument.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 19.—A week of liquidation has been experienced in the cottonseed meal market since last Saturday with a loss in value from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. The decline in the future market has followed drastic cuts made from time to time in the price of actual meal.

With the clear hot weather over the entire belt since the 1st of Sept. the movement of seed has begun in volume. Oil mills throughout the country have resumed operations. They have found an unwilling market for the new crop meal and in order to effect sales prices have been reduced to meet the buyers' ideas. Each reduction in the price of actual meal has been followed by hedge selling in the future market. The weight of the crop is now on us and with depleted buying power and the over supply of all grain and feedstuffs it seems impossible to maintain a satisfactory price. Conditions prevail and the price is apparently a secondary consideration. Today cake in the Valley is offered at \$9.75 and yesterday sales were effected as low as \$9.50. This is equivalent to \$12.00 Memphis for cottonseed meal. With the slow demand from the consuming trade and mills in operation it is more than probable that heavy deliveries will be made in the fall months which are suffering from this anticipation. Trading in the short session

today was rather inactive and mostly in December which position was traded in at \$12.60 or a decline of 30 cts. from the bid price of yesterday. October was not salable at over \$12.00.

Help Your Feed Sales with This Record

A comparison was made by two Pennsylvania poultry men to learn whether it pays to feed a complete mash thruout the summer.

The one who fed the complete mash thruout the summer had an average yearly production per bird of 169 eggs, total yearly receipts per bird of \$4.61, total yearly feed cost per bird of \$2.65, and total net return above feed cost per bird of \$1.96.

The man who cut down his feed costs with the coming of spring and the run of the poultry yards thru failing to feed a complete mash had an average yearly production per bird of 79 eggs, total yearly receipts per bird of \$2.11, total yearly feed cost per bird of \$1.40 and a total net return above feed cost per bird of 71 cents.

This is conclusive evidence that it does not pay to save on the purchases when such saving reduces production and returns. In this case it cost the second poultryman \$1.25 per bird to save money on his feed purchases. It is the margin between the cost of producing a dozen eggs and the money the produce buyer gives for them that counts for the poultry man.

Mexico has modified its corn borer embargo to the extent that it applies only to shipments originating in the corn borer states of the Atlantic Coast from West Virginia to Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Ontario and Quebec provinces of Canada.

Seek Quality Ingredients for Feeds

Price alone should not be the governing factor on purchases of concentrated feed ingredients by the country elevators doing grinding and mixing. Too low a price may often mean low quality, which may harm the business of the grinder and mixer to a much greater extent than the saving warrants.

An example of what may happen is contained in the results of a recent feeding test on chicks with high acid cod liver oils, in an attempt to learn whether the acid in the oil might be harmful. It was.

In a 100 chick pen fed 1.5% cod liver oil, having an acid value of 11.65%, with the basal ration 28 of the chicks died. In another 100 chick pen fed the same way except that the oil had acid value of 5.92%, 40 of the chicks died. Both pens were almost entirely without pigmentation, lacked uniformity in size and were listless at the close of the experiment, tho analysis of the bones indicated sufficient vitamin D, and sufficient assimilation of minerals.

Mortality in two other pens, one of which received the same quantity of cottonseed oil with acid value of .05%, and the other the same quantity of cod liver oil with acid value of .98%, had mortality of only 10 and 14, respectively. The experiment was carried until the chicks were 14 weeks old.

Poor quality ingredients may readily ruin a good ration or a good supplemental feed. To be on the safe side, and to develop and hold trade, purchase good quality ingredients.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

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Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Allied Dairy Industries, Ltd.

Southern California groups interested in the dairy industry have formed Allied Dairy Industries, Ltd., following recommendations of Leland Spenser in his report "An Economic Survey of the Los Angeles Milk Market."

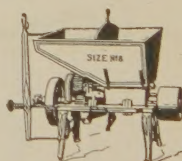
Officers are David P. Howells, Los Angeles, pres.; O. R. Fuller, Los Angeles, vice-pres.; H. E. Baldinger, El Monte, vice-pres.; L. R. Peck, Bellflower, sec'y-treas. Directors: H. E. Baldinger, O. R. Ericsson, O. R. Fuller, D. P. Howells, L. R. Peck, R. E. Robson, W. T. Ross, C. C. Stafford, Frank Stiefel.

The specific objectives of this organization include: research work, together with the dissemination of information through published reports, radio, etc., on the production, distribution and consumption of dairy products; to procure and publish an analysis of mergers and all forms and types of business combinations and organizations engaged in the dairy or allied industries with reference to their effect on the dairy industry; educational work in connection with the above, as to relationship between price levels to the producer, distributor and consumer of all kinds of dairy products, and on the value and necessity for cooperative action in the dairy and allied industries.

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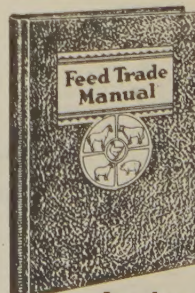
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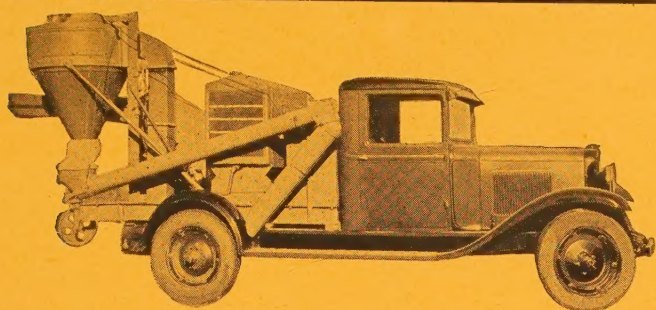
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